"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair, cold; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,882. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS REJECT LENINE'S TERMS, LONDON HEARS

Chancellor's Plan of Negotiations Approved by All the Reichstag Parties.

PEACE BUREAU IN BERLIN

Dr. Helfferich Heads New Government Department, Aided by Councilor Albert.

TEUTONS IN PETROGRAD

Activity of Enemy Officers Arouses Protest—Talk of Anti-War Feeling on German Front.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The peace terms offered to the Central Powers by the Russian Bolshevist negotiators have been rejected, according to an unofficial report current in Petrograd and forwarded here by the correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company.

It has been impossible thus far to confirm this report, but a long dispatch from the Russian semi-official news agency reveals that the Bolsheviki realized how far apart were their ideas from those of the Germans.

The dispatch is an appeal to the Socialists of the Central Powers to bring their influence to bear on their rulers. It says that the Socialists in all countries must understand that "between the peace program of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates and that of the German capitalists, landowners, and military Generals, there are irreconcilable contradictions. If those two programs alone brought us face to face peace would be impossible because the Russian people have not dethroned the monarchy and the bourgeoisie of their own country only to bow down before the monarchy and the bourgeoisie of another country.

"Peace can draw near only when the strong and decided will of the workers of Germany and her allies makes itself heard."

Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, with an important staff of officials left Berlin yesterday for Brest-Litovsk amid scenes of enthusiasm, the crowd singing the national anthem and raising shouts of "Bring us a strong peace."

It is said that the peace negotiations will be under the presidency of Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Berlin and dean of the Berlin Diplomatic Corps. The Bulgarian delegates include Minister of Justice Popoff and M. Kosseff, chief of the Foreign Office.

While the peace delegates are assembling the activity at Petrograd of a number of German and Austrian officers apparently is causing heart burnings. Circulars have been spread alleging that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is in negotiations with the officers. The Pravda, the Bolshevist organ, prints an unqualified denial, and makes a countercharge against the Constitutional Democrats, claiming that they are trying to undermine Trotsky and Lenine.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, yesterday received representatives of all the Reichstag parties, with whom he had a confidential discussion on the situation caused by the opening of peace negotiations with Russia. The Chancellor announced, according to a Berlin official dispatch, that the Emperor had authorized him to conclude peace and he had charged Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann to conduct the negotiations. The Government's plans for future negotiations were reviewed by the Chancellor, and all the Deputies are said to have approved the guiding lines laid down.

According to the newspapers, the Independent Socialists were represented at the meeting by Deputy Haase. This is the first time since the founding of the party that it has had direct intercourse with the German Government.

A German Government bureau for "studying questions relating to peace" has been opened in Berlin. Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice Chancellor, is at the head of the bureau, with Privy Councilor Albert, the former Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as his assistant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—An important Foreign Office official yesterday asserted that evidence had been received that the German Army on the Russian front had been greatly influenced by the peace propaganda literature freely distributed by the Soviets. Distribution is proceeding on a large scale. One hundred thousand copies of a paper translated into German were printed at one day's notice and dispatched to the front, in addition to innumerable leaflets, &c.

It is declared that whatever may be the outcome of the peace negotiations the German Army on the Russian front is no longer willing to continue fighting on that front or any other. Russia, therefore, could not be treated as a defeated nation. Moreover, Germany does not dare take the risk of breaking off the commercial relations already entered upon, in the opinion of this Foreign Office official.

UKRAINE IN ALLIANCE WITH THE COSSACKS

Bolsheviki, First Ultimatum Rejected, Send Another—Lose Cruiser in the Don.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Rada, the governing body of the Ukraine, apparently is maintaining its determined stand toward the Bolshevist Government. It

Continued on Page Three.

Caillaux Talked in Opposition to America; Will Defend Himself in Chamber Today

PARIS, Dec. 21.—New revelations in regard to ex-Premier Caillaux's activities are made public in the shape of documents which were sent by the French Embassy at Rome to the Foreign Office here and laid before the committee of eleven which inquired into the question of suspending the immunity of M. Caillaux and Deputy Loustalot.

Among the documents was one dated Feb. 6, 1917, and marked "Very secret." It reads:

"M. Le Prestre came to the Palais Farnese, accompanied by Colonel Morel, Belgian Military Attaché, and was received by a Secretary of the embassy. He repeated, at the end of a conversation that had borne on other subjects, the essentials of the declarations that he had made previously to M. Mabilleau. Then he added what is reproduced hereafter in substance:

"'I have had before my eyes at the United States Embassy, from which I depend, and I have been able to read leisurely an account of the conversation of M. Caillaux with the two mensignori of the Vatican. That account had been brought there by an Irish prelate who was not Anglophobe and who is above all Francophile.

"'It had been brought there because in his conversation M. Caillaux had also expressed opinions hostile to the United States, represented by him as an economic adversary and a competitor against Central Europe.'

The Chamber of Deputies will hold a special session Saturday to discuss Deputy Paisant's report on the decision of the Committee of Eleven to suspend the immunity of former Premier Caillaux and Deputy Loustalot. It is understood that M. Caillaux is preparing a three-hour speech, in which he will expound and defend his entire policy before and during the war.

The Matin prints a statement made by Premier Clemenceau Sunday to the Parliamentary Committee. In part he said:

"I have been at the head of the Government for a month, and I must tell you that the state of mind of the army and that of the civilians make but one whole.

"There is what happened on the 16th of April, (the date of the French offensive in Champagne.) I do not want to go into the cause of what occurred then. I have my own ideas. Two days later you know what happened.

"We must not be subjected to a fresh trial at this stage of the war. The morale has never been better, but the polilus often look to the rear. Hate grows. Some are in the firing line, others are not. There are privileged persons, [embusqués,] there are men in factories. Stories spread, evil passions rise.

"You are as responsible for the national spirit as you are for arming the frontiers. I implore you to be guided by the idea that, without bias of any kind for or against Caillaux, you see that truth is brought to the light of day in a way that will permit of no doubt."

Says Prelates Visited Mme. Caillaux.

ROME, Thursday, Dec. 20.—Deputy Pirolini, in a speech in the Chamber today, denounced the Vatican as a "spy nest," demanded that Colonel Repond, head of the Swiss Guard, be placed under surveillance, and asked why Mgr. Tedeschini, Under Secretary of State at the Vatican, continued to visit Mgr. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Munich, who accompanied Mgr. von Gerlach, an Austrian, to the Swiss frontier.

He asserted that von Gerlach went to see Mme. Caillaux at her hotel, and later saw her at Pacelli's house.

His address hit ex-Premier Giolitti, who in reply said:

"I deny absolutely the comparison made of me as the Caillaux of Italy. I never believed, nor will believe, in the possibility of a separate peace or a peace, not approved by our allies."

ARGENTINE CROWDS CLAMOR FOR WAR

Riots in Buenos Aires Follow Publication of Latest Luxburg Revelations.

GERMAN PROPERTY GUARDED

Congress Expected to Demand Explanations Concerning Ex-German Envoy's Dispatches.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21.—As a result of the publication of the telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister, to the Berlin Foreign Office it again has been necessary to call out mounted patrols to disperse crowds of people who demanded a rupture of relations with Germany.

The mob, which was shouting "Long live the Republic!" and "Death to President Irigoyen!" was dispersed after a fight with the mounted police in the Calle Florida.

Heavy guards again have been placed over the property owned by Germans in the city and mounted men also are guarding the office of the newspaper La Union, for which Count von Luxburg obtained a subsidy.

In political circles certainty is expressed that Congress will demand explanations from the Government regarding the state of affairs as exposed by the von Luxburg telegrams. The general belief is that the publication of the documents will lead to new demands for severance of relations with Germany. Congress having already refused to sanction the budget appropriation for continuing the Argentine Legation in Berlin, which was insisted on by the organs of President Irigoyen.

Street comment indicates that the public is not satisfied with the Government's statement which accompanied the publication of the von Luxburg telegrams.

The newspaper La Patria Degli Italiani, in commenting on the publication by the Argentine Government of the secret diplomatic telegrams of Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, says:

"We would like to believe the Government's note introducing the telegrams, but its words of today do not agree with the facts of yesterday. The Government answers the telegrams with simple affirmations and without proofs. No one can deny the facts of the last months."

The newspaper then summarizes the evidence in the affair:

"Count von Luxburg," it says, "assured Germany of President Irigoyen's friendship, which has been confirmed by his patience in awaiting the Toro note until Aug. 28. Von Luxburg speaks of the agreement with Irigoyen in which it was specified that no more Argentine ships should sail for the war zone, and it is a fact that since Aug. 28 the Government has impeded, and often refused, clearing any vessel carrying the Argentine flag, and nothing more has been said of the Oriana sinking.

"It also is true that in October this Government proclaimed its friendship for Spain and Japan, as predicted by von Luxburg on Aug. 18. If the telegrams are false, von Luxburg at least divined the events which later happened, and many international circumstances occurred as he predicted.

"Argentina acted to prevent the visit of the American squadron and the public wondered why. Von Luxburg explains to his Government the repugnance of Irigoyen toward Americans and the English. Fernando Saguier went to Bolivia and Chile apparently on a visit of courtesy, but von Luxburg explains that 'Friend Saguier' was embodied with ample powers to arrange a secret agreement against the United States.

"Von Luxburg now is without authority from both Germany and Austria, although Germany gave him confidential instructions after those most notorious telegrams, and Argentina, after giving him his passports, permits him to remain undisturbed in the country.

"Why? His friends say it is because Argentina knows that he can reveal further scandals when he reaches Berlin. This contradiction between the words of the Government today and its acts of yesterday perplexes us."

AUSTRIA'S FLEET A LURING TARGET

Rome Believes a Huge and Continuing Air Attack Would Utterly Destroy It.

WOULD NEED GREAT ARMADA

From Italy's Shores America's Host of Airmen, for Instance, Could Reach Warships' Lairs

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 21.—There is one quarry that the Allies can have if they want it. It is the Austrian fleet. Naturally they can have it only if they want it, and a price must be paid.

But New Year's resolutions for the Allies might be for them to want ardently and unitedly any of the few quarries that are in sight. This quarry, the Austrian fleet, is more important than Jerusalem, or as a balance for the German gain before Cambrai. In fact it is so important that if the Allies decide they want it and act accordingly then some other fat quarry might turn up.

"The problem of the Adriatic" has been discussed by Italian naval experts for many months. "If the Allies get interested in the Adriatic, then they can do something," has been their common shout. But getting the Allies interested in anything which they have not thought of before has been difficult, unless Germany thought of it first.

I did not understand this problem of the Adriatic that seemed to need so much solving. The Adriatic seemed far off from any way to win the war. I understand it now, and after the explanation that has been given it does seem very near the way where a decisive blow can be struck, that can be followed up rapidly with disastrous results to the Austrian Empire.

In recent cables from Venice I mentioned the fact that I had talked on several occasions with the Commander in Chief of the Italian Navy, Admiral Thaon di Revel. In Rome I received further important information at the Ministry of Marine. In presenting this solution of the problem of the Adriatic I will not quote anybody, but can say that my information is from the Italian Navy. It is authorized.

Results of Destroying Fleet.

In this fourth year of the war France and Great Britain have finally discovered the road to the Italian front. America is finally in the war against Austria. So we may get real allied unity of effort as a New Year's resolution. If it is again delayed, so far as the problem of the Adriatic is concerned, it will mean one more precious opportunity thrown away.

If the Austrian fleet is destroyed, what will happen? Trieste will fall, also Pola and Cattaro, and the whole Dalmatian coast with its islands, which have been such priceless submarine bases for warfare in the Mediterranean as well as the Adriatic.

But a great deal more than this will happen. Once the Austrian fleet is destroyed, the Austrian Army in the plains of Venice can, in the opinion of Italians, be cut off and destroyed if it does not surrender.

I have heard allied critics make the remark, "Oh, these Italians. All they want is to make the Adriatic an Italian lake." There is only one reply to these critics now. It is, "Would you prefer to have the Adriatic an Italian lake or a German lake?"

It is a German lake today, and that is one great reason why Italy is hungry and why France is not so comfortable as she might be. Primarily the Adriatic is a defensive rather than an offensive problem. The Adriatic must remain open or Italy and the other Allies will suffer. Later it can be decided whether Italy can administer the Adriatic.

I repeat that today the Adriatic is a German lake, and the Allies suffer in consequence, even with so great a preponderance in strength of the Italian-French fleet over the Austrian.

The Austrian fleet will never come out to accept or give battle to the Italian-French fleet. If it did, it would speedily go out of existence.

Moreover, the Italian-French fleet can

Continued on Page Three.

ITALIANS RETAKE ASOLONE TRENCHES LOST ON TUESDAY

Recapture a Considerable Part of Mountain Positions East of the Brenta.

WITHSTAND FIERCE GUNFIRE

Artillery Engagements on the Northern Front Continue with Unabated Intensity.

BERLIN DISPUTES CLAIMS

Reports Seven Assaults in the Asolone Region and Three at Pertica Repulsed.

ROME, Dec. 21.—A considerable portion of the ground gained by the enemy on Tuesday in the region of Monte Asolone, on the northern front, east of the Brenta River, has been retaken by the Italians, the War Office announces.

The positions regained by the Italians were held despite the most violent fire from the enemy artillery.

The text of the communication follows:

Yesterday, in the region of the Monte Asolone front, east of the Brenta, our troops, advancing energetically, although opposed with stubbornness by the enemy, succeeded in depriving the enemy of a considerable portion of the gains which he obtained Tuesday. The enemy concentrated a most violent fire on the positions retaken, but without being able to shake our resistance.

A strong attempt at a counterattack delivered at Monte Pertica was immediately dispersed. On the Asiago Plateau the activity of our reconnoitring troops brought us prisoners.

In the Caonica Valley, east of the Astico, and on the Monte Tomba and Montello front the harassing fire by both artilleries was more lively and more frequent.

BERLIN, Dec. 21. (via London.)—Seven Italian attacks against the positions recently captured by the Austro-Germans in the region of Monte Asolone were repulsed yesterday, the War Office reported this afternoon. Italian efforts to advance at other points on the northern front also are said to have failed. The statement reads:

The Italians seven times attacked the heights won in the last few days by the Austro-German forces west of Monte Asolone. They also attacked Monte Pertica three times. All their assaults broke down with heavy losses. An enemy attack on Monte Solarolo was unsuccessful.

Last night and early this morning vigorous artillery engagements continued in the battle sectors.

FRENCH AID ITALIANS ON MOUNTAIN FRONT

Between Vidor and Asiago They Face Vastly Augmented Austro-German Forces.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—A careful compilation of the strength and disposition of the tremendous Austro-German forces which, originally concentrated for the Italian offensive, have probably been augmented by troops from the Russian front, has just been completed by the French military authorities.

The summary shows that between the middle of November and the middle of December the bulk of the enemy forces has been steadily shifted from the lower Piave line to the sector between Vidor on the upper Piave and the Asiago Plateau—the part that is held by the French—until the forces which now are trying to batter their way into the Northern Italian plains have been nearly tripled; and this army is all the stronger because of the fact that it includes fully seven German divisions known to be engaged against the Allies.

This formidable strength of the invader accounts for the scattered gains that have been recorded in the last fortnight, culminating in the capture on Tuesday of Monte Asolone. These positions are only a few miles from the plain proper, and therefore, as in the case of the Col della Berretta, captured a few days before, their acquisition is valuable. Positions flanking other mountains are still held stubbornly by the Italians, although the enemy is able to enfilade movements to and from otherwise strategic heights.

In gradually relinquishing a few points and in falling back on this sector upon a new line the Italians are again strongly and strategically located. They have made the enemy pay dearly for each yard of ground gained, and have put up a determined defense that augurs well for the future, especially since the French are successfully holding every foot of their line, and have strong reserve forces behind their battle front. The Italians by the end of October had increased their forces in the Asiago sector, and by the middle of November the sector from Asiago to Stelvio had been vastly strengthened.

TERRAIN FAVORS AUSTRIANS.

Italian Military Critic Points Out Disadvantages of the Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—"Owing to its violence, the battle now in progress on our front has much in common with that of Verdun, but differs from it in many other characteristics of first importance," says General Corsi, the military critic of the Tribuna.

"In the first place, the offensive was

Continued on Page Three.

DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR PINS. Wonderful values. H. S. Kennedy, 119 Broadway.—Advt.

UNIFORM DELAYS TRACED TO RED TAPE AND WORKINGS OF DEFENSE COUNCIL; HURLEY PROMISES HUGE CARGO FLEET

996 SHIPS CONTRACTED FOR

Hurley Takes Full Responsibility for All Future Building.

HARMONY RULES IN BOARD

Goethals-Denman Quarrel Prevented the Commandeering of Fifteen Vessels.

132 YARDS NOW RUSH WORK

Only One Ship Completed Outside of Those Which Have Been Taken Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—America's shipping program is moving steadily and surely to successful completion, in spite of tremendous obstacles hampering it from without and the past dissensions within the organization charged with bringing an adequate merchant marine into being. This epitomizes the testimony with which Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, today opened the Senate Committee's investigation for the shipping situation.

From Mr. Hurley and from John A. Donald, who has been a member of the board since its creation, the committee drew a long story of the troubles of the board and the fleet corporation, starting with the row at the outset between William Denman, first Chairman of the Board, and Major Gen Goethals, first General Manager of the Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Hurley, who met the committee with the utmost frankness, admitted that there had been delays, but declared that the recent reorganization of the board's emergency fleet corporation for the first time gave the Chairman of the board proper authority and fixed responsibility where it belonged. The dual organization of the board and the corporation, he said, had been done away with, and the present General Manager of the corporation answered directly to the Chairman.

When Mr. Hurley had completed his story, the investigators, instead of criticising him, asked whether there was anything Congress could do to help him.

"I don't know of anything right now," he responded. "The present organization is the only way that ships can be built. If we don't turn out ships steadily and rapidly from now on, it will be because the man at the head of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not efficient.

Difficulties Being Removed.

"We have the situation well in hand. We are a going concern. The difficulties that still exist are being removed as rapidly as we can remove them."

In response to the committee's request for all data possessed by the Shipping Board on contracts and construction, Mr. Hurley presented a great mass of documents. The contents of these he summed up in a statement which he read to the committee soon after taking the stand. The statement follows:

"At the outset of this inquiry I would like to say that the Shipping Board, appreciating the fact that the Senate's desire is to be of national service, welcomes a thorough investigation of its activities and accomplishments. I am especially glad of the opportunity which this investigation affords to disclose the actual facts in the situation.

"When Admiral Capps and I joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation on July 27, 1917, there were under contract 340,900 tons of wooden ships, 207,000 tons of composite ships, and 587,000 tons of steel ships. Since then additional contracts amounting to 3,378,200 tons of steel ships and 504,000 tons of wooden ships have been placed.

"In addition, the Fleet Corporation has rendered financial aid to and is directing the work of extension and development in forty-two yards. The remaining new yards are being constructed by private capital. A portion of the contracts placed since July 27 were prepared and practically closed by our predecessors.

"It must be borne in mind that this vast program of construction undertaken in the last nine months was superimposed on a navy program which was the equivalent in dollars, and therefore in shipbuilding effort, of the construction of 2,500,000 tons of merchant shipping. The navy program absorbed practically 70 per cent. of the eighteen prominent yards in existence at the beginning of the war with Germany, the remaining 30 per cent. of these yards being taken up with construction of merchant shipping for both foreign and American account, which was requisitioned under the order of Aug. 3. This tonnage is now being completed under the supervision and control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Great Increase in Output.

"When we compare the total tonnage under construction for both the Navy and the Shipping Board with the greatest annual output of American yards prior to the war, which Homer Ferguson in a recent article puts at 615,000

Continued on Page Four.

DEWAR'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CASES, GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 128 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3201 Cort.—Advt.

Gen. Gorgas to Weed Out "Medical Incompetents," As a Result of Disclosures on His Inspection Trip

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The deplorable conditions in some army cantonments, as disclosed by the recent inspection tour made by Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, will result in a general shake-up in the Medical Corps.

It was announced tonight that General Gorgas had already ordered steps to be taken to eliminate all "incompetent medical officers." There will be a weeding out of officers not thought able to carry the responsibilities resting upon them as guardians of the health of the men who are being trained for service abroad. The announcement indicates the conviction of the Surgeon General that some medical officers in the army lack the capacity to perform their duties.

Here is the official announcement:

The Surgeon General of the Army has ordered that steps be taken for the elimination from the service of all incompetent medical officers. In this category will be placed officers not fully qualified to perform their duties because of mental and physical incapacity, bad habits, or laziness. By the provisions of this order, effective Dec. 14, officers assigned to duties that they cannot competently perform because of unsuitable previous training will be transferred and tried in other positions. If then unable to do satisfactory work, they will be reported to the Surgeon General as unfit and sent before a board with a view to their discharge from service.

Recognizing that a proportion of medical officers are not fully qualified to perform their duties because of physical disability, mental incapacity, temperamental unfitness, laziness, inability to command men, lack of education, or proper training, all division surgeons, commanding officers of base hospitals, and other medical officers having subordinates are directed to list those whose work has not been satisfactory. If mental incapacity is suspected, psychological examinations will be given to determine the fact. Systematic instruction in military hospitals is recommended to remedy incompetency, due to poor training in the technique of professional work. The medical officers' training camps are relied upon to correct deficiencies other than professional incapacity.

Medical officers who have been transferred will be given proper instruction in their new work, and will not be discharged from the service until their superiors are convinced that they cannot become competent within a reasonable time. No action for discharge will be taken until they have failed in two lines of work, viz., the professional care of the sick and disabled and medical field work, the latter including camp sanitation, handling of men, first aid, and transportation of wounded.

SWEEPING POWERS GIVEN TO FUEL HEAD

Dr. Garfield Authorizes State Administrator to Close 'Luxury' Industries.

PRIORITY IN COAL ORDERS

Domestic Consumers to Have First Call—Deaths from Pneumonia Increase.

Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank and Fuel Administrator for New York State, received yesterday from Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield sweeping powers to deal with the distribution of coal here. The authority to handle any emergency without first communicating with Washington was given, it was said, at the request of Mr. Wiggin, who realized the coal situation must be dealt with with a firm hand, and speedily. The telegram from Dr. Garfield read:

With reference to the introduction of stringent conservation measures, you are hereby authorized to issue such orders as shall discriminate between industries and against all industries in favor of domestic consumers as you may determine necessary.

The Fuel Administration admitted yesterday that the coal situation in this city was serious, and that the relief so far obtained was only of a temporary character. Coal was moving freer yesterday than the day before, but the transportation to the city was slow because in addition to the difficulties of thawing it out there was a fog hanging low over the harbor that made barge towing slow and hazardous.

As the first step in preparing to use the power given by Washington, Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, said that a committee would be formed with a practical coal man at its head. The work of this committee would be twofold, to determine how to operate the discretionary power of stopping coal to unnecessary industries and to conduct a campaign of coal conservation that would take in every user of coal. The names of the committee will be announced in the next day or two. When the coal situation becomes acute, and it will with the next spell of bad weather it was predicted, the committee will determine the priority of coal orders.

May Close "Luxury" Industries.

"The committee will have a schedule that will be worked out with exceeding care and by men who are experts in the business," said Mr. Schley. "With the additional powers conferred upon the Administrator in this State, we will be in a position to cope with any situation. Under this system, should conditions arise, and the essential industries and the consumers become menaced, industries that engage in business that may be classed as luxuries will be shut off from the coal supply. There are certain industries that might be so classified as luxuries. While I do not care to refer to them, it might be noted that a skating rink where artificial ice is used can safely be put down as a luxury."

The committee will have special offices at 61 Broadway. From there it will conduct its campaign of education. In many quarters, the officials felt, there was not a proper recognition of the fact that the country was at war and coal conservation was a matter of importance just as was food conservation. Engineers of large buildings and the owners and managers of apartment houses as well as the householder will be asked to observe certain rules.

There was a conference at 61 Broadway yesterday between the Fuel Administrator and the officials of the coal-

Continued on Page Fourteen.

ARMOUR NAMED IN PACKERS' PLOT

Witnesses at Inquiry Say He Was Behind Stock Yards Holding Company.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO CLERKS

Huge Checks Were Indorsed in Blank and Deposited to Go to the Real Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—J. Ogden Armour was named at the Federal Trade Commission's meat investigation today as the packer who aided F. H. Prince of Boston to obtain control of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company and then turn it over to the Chicago Stock Yards Company, organized and controlled by themselves.

Records were introduced in evidence to show that after the reorganization the Stock Yards Company, without assets or business other than controlling the older corporation, was able to declare an extra dividend of more than $3,000,000 out of the Junction Railways' surplus, and to declare quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. on their $8,000,000 capitalization, after the small investors in the Junction Railways had received their guaranteed 9 per cent. a year.

Operation of the company has been made as complex as its formation by means of dummy Directors. A new Treasurer was put in every two years or so, resulting in only incomplete knowledge of the company's activities on the part of any officer.

Other Packers Not Mentioned.

Testimony of W. M. Wadden, former Treasurer of the Stock Yards Company and a partner in the firm of Prince & Co. of Boston, and Frederick W. Croll, Treasurer of Armour & Co., established Mr. Armour's connection with the transaction. Efforts to prove that other big packers were interested in the company met with little success. Non-committal replies were given by the witnesses to questions as to what was meant by "the packers" and "the other Chicago people" in correspondence concerning the organization of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission, will pursue the matter in other sessions of the inquiry and also will seek to develop the extent of the packers' control of the marketing of cattle and the distribution of the meat products.

When the inquiry was resumed this morning, Mr. Heney announced that Swift & Co. of Chicago have refused to deliver to the Federal Trade Commission records desired for its investigation and that drastic action will be taken in court to force their production. It was said that when the commission's investigators went to Chicago they received only evasive replies from the officers of Swift & Co., and that direct demand for the records had been refused.

Mr. Heney also announced receipt of a telegram saying that C. C. Chase of Chicago, auditor of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, was ill and could not answer the commission's subpoena. The telegram said Mr. Chase has been "ordered South for an indefinite time." Mr. Heney added:

"I desire to inform the commission that we have enough evidence without Mr. Chase's testimony to make a prima

Continued on Page Fourteen.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Wet a cure, dirt grants and dampens.—Advt.

SHARPE EXPLAINS DELAYS

Says Defense Board Did Good Work, but Hesitated Over Prices.

MAY HOLD UP LAST DRAFT

Equipment of 70,000 Regulars Upsets Plans of Quartermaster General.

MANY UNIFORMS TOO SMALL

Clothing of American Troops Lighter Than That Used by French and British.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster General of the army, as chief witness today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, investigating the War Department's conduct of the war, declared the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense had fixed prices and obtained contracts for army supplies since this country entered the war, and that his department had approved the awards.

This condition, where the duties conferred by law upon the Quartermaster General had been transferred by an order of the Secretary of War, he said, might account for the delay in furnishing clothing and other materials to the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

This was the outstanding feature of the testimony of the head of the Supply Department of the army, who, while upholding the system imposed upon him by his superior, charged that the long conferences the Civilian Committee had held over prices led to delays and militated against prompt delivery of clothing and supplies to the soldiers.

The burden of the questions throughout the morning session was that the Quartermaster's Department had given over its duties in the making of contracts to the Council of National Defense. Senator Frelinghuysen returned to this line of questions and finally General Sharpe said:

"I tell you this frankly, I do not believe we could have bought the supplies for the army and have bought them at as low a price as they have been bought by the council, but I do think, and I do not make the assertion that there is any delay due to this thing, but I do think they sometimes consider the effect of an immediate delivery of supplies on the elevation of a price which we would not consider when we knew we had to have the clothing on hand to equip the men at a certain date."

Several times during the testimony General Sharpe said that the committee held conferences over prices and that these conferences may have delayed the award of contracts, while his department would not have figured so closely on prices, but would have considered delivery as the essential thing. He tried not to criticise the Committee on Supplies, but showed plainly by the line of his testimony that he thought the delays might have led to the failure to get clothing earlier.

Stripped of His Authority.

General Sharpe went into the operations of his department from the period preceding the Mexican border troubles and showed how the army had been amply supplied with the necessities at that time. Upon the declaration of war against Germany the Secretary of War transferred the legal powers to the civilian committee. It was shown by admissions of General Sharpe himself that he and his department, stripped of initiative and real power, became merely a forwarding agent. The duties of this department were assumed—under the authority of an order issued by Secretary Baker—by a committee headed by Julius Rosenwald, known as the Committee on Supplies, of which Charles Eisenman of Cleveland is Vice Chairman and the dominant figure. General Sharpe, since the war,—the most important era for his department,—with his experts, became scarcely less than a board of approval. One Senator, commenting upon the testimony of the witness, said the Quartermaster General had seemed to become a "rubber stamp."

The committee went into the clothing failures and sought to ascertain the causes. It asked for advice as to how the present system might be improved. General Sharpe suggested that business methods be substituted for red tape in the War Department.

At Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., it was developed there were only enough shoes to properly fit out half of the camp. As a result, it was necessary for half of the soldiers to remain in barracks until the others returned from drill or target practice so that the second detail might use the shoes that had been worn by their comrades.

While this condition has existed at Camp Custer several weeks, steps to remedy it were only taken a few days ago, when other shoes were ordered sent from Chicago. General Sharpe explained that an error had been made in shipment and not all the shoes, as provided for by army regulations, had been sent to Camp Custer.

There may be a delay in calling out

the final contingent of 180,000 men to complete the first draft because of the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish equipment.

The call may be delayed until late next month because 70,000 enlisted in the regular army between Dec. 1 and 15 must be supplied with clothing.

General Sharpe occupied the stand throughout the day. He explained that he had acted in the capacity of Quartermaster General since October last, and that while General Aleshire was sick he acted in his place during the Mexican border troubles. General Sharpe has been connected with the Quartermaster Department since its organization in 1912. Prior to that time he was with the Commissary Department.

General Sharpe's Statement.

General Sharpe, at the outset and before he was examined, asked permission to explain what had been done in preparation for the Mexican troubles. This statement showed that the department had prepared some time in advance of the actual needs of the army.

His statement reads:

"Having in mind the purpose of Congress to investigate and examine into the activities of the bureaus of the War Department toward providing supplies and equipment for troops since the declaration of a state of war with Germany, and ascertaining how funds appropriated for the conduct of the war in the Urgent Deficiency acts approved June 15 and Oct. 6, 1917, have been applied toward the procurement of supplies and equipment, the following from the records of this office is submitted as a general statement of the activities of the Quartermaster Corps in this respect:

"Preliminary to the matters to be discussed it is desired to call attention to the fact that there have been no published reports of deficiencies in equipment supplied by the Quartermaster Corps other than certain shortages in clothing, nor has this office received any complaints of shortages in such equipment other than clothing.

"General Order No. 39, War Department, 1915, prescribes the field equipment of Quartermaster Corps supplies for the several organizations of the several arms of the service and for high units.

"In June, 1916, anticipating the need for a huge force on the Mexican border, this office ordered purchased from funds for the fiscal year 1917 and placed in stock, in addition to equipment in the hands of troops and of stock in depots at the time, complete Equipment C war strength, except clothing, tentage, and animals for the following strength:

"I would like to say at this point that this order divides equipment into three classes—Equipment A, B, and C. Equipment A is a ten-day supply. A supply for the men and animals, so that when the command is ordered out with Equipment A it would go with a ten-day supply. Equipment B is twenty days' supply and Equipment C is a thirty-day supply. As to clothing, it gives a much longer period than thirty days—two to three months. That is the time the clothing is supposed to last. The articles authorized in each one of these equipments are given in this General Order 39.

Supplies Bought in Advance.

"We placed this Equipment C war strength, except clothing, tentage, and animals, for the following strength: Thirteen division headquarters, 42 brigade headquarters, 107 regiments of infantry, 36 regiments of cavalry, 24 regiments of field artillery, 24 ambulance companies, and 24 field hospitals.

"This equipment was purchased and placed in stock soon after July 1, 1916, at a cost of $4,321,000.

"The purchase of the equipment as above, added to the stock on hand in the depots, provided an equipment for a total of 13 division headquarters, 42 brigade headquarters, 128 regiments of infantry, 46 regiments of cavalry, 36 regiments of field artillery, 24 ambulance companies, and 24 field hospitals.

"This action made it possible to provide all organizations called into service after the declaration of war with Germany with a complete equipment without delay and to provide promptly for additional stock without delaying the supply of troops needing equipment.

"It will be remembered that during the Fall of 1916 the appropriation for clothing had become exhausted and deficiencies were being created to support the National Guard and regular army, consisting of 250,000, principally stationed on the Mexican border.

"Owing to the necessity for creating a deficiency and to the likelihood of the National Guard being mustered out at an early date, I gave instructions to the supply officers of this bureau to restrict purchases to actual necessities, and to withdraw the excess clothing which was ordinarily held as a reserve for all organizations in caps and coats, and make use of the quantity so collected to keep the army and National Guard until the new appropriation, which it was expected would pass before March 4, became available.

"An estimate had been prepared for something like $11,000,000 to be expended for necessary clothing to keep the margin of safety, provided the troops were kept in the service until March, 1918; but by collecting the surplus supplies, as stated, expending of this $11,000,000 was avoided.

"You will recall that in addition to that deficiency there was an actual deficiency due to the Mexican war amounting to about $54,000,000, for supplies actually delivered in order to effect the mobilization of the troops on the border. The deficiency bill for that amount was introduced in Congress, but failed of passage, on the 4th of last March. This $11,000,000 would have been in addition to that, making $43,000,000. It was in anticipation that the National Guard would be mustered out. They commenced mustering the National Guard out in the latter part of November, and the mustering continued until the middle of March.

"About the middle of February, in anticipation of the passing of the appropriation bill before March 4, I directed advertisements for sufficient clothing and equipage to provide for the regular army, estimated at 160,000 men, during 1918. The appropriation bill having failed to pass when Congress adjourned on March 4 it became necessary when the bids were opened on March 5 to arrange with successful bidders so that they could manufacture the clothing and get the articles ready for delivery by the beginning of the fiscal year 1917-18, or July 1.

"I submitted a proposition to the Secretary of War and obtained his approval to make these purchases and place the order for those supplies just shortly after the 5th of March. Later in that month, when conditions indicated that we were to have, probably, difficulties, and engage in the war, I obtained authority from the Secretary of War to increase those amounts up to 500,000 men. In April, before Congress reassembled, I obtained authority of the Secretary of War to make purchases for an additional 500,000 men, and still later in the year got additional authority for another 500,000 men."

Defense Council Intervenes.

General Sharpe testified that preparations were under way to purchase supplies for 500,000 men when, in April last, the methods of purchase were changed and "our orders were placed through the Council of National Defense." In reply to a question, General Sharpe said that the orders actually had been placed for supplies for 500,000 men, but deliveries had not been made when the Council of National Defense intervened and became in effect the purchasing agent of the Quartermaster's office.

"You spoke of the orders that you placed prior to the breaking out of the war. Is it not a fact that so far as the equipment is concerned, the duties of your department were virtually taken over by the Council of National Defense after the outbreak of the war?" asked Senator McKellar.

"Not exactly," replied the witness.

"Is it not substantially so?" insisted Senator McKellar.

"We did not make purchases," explained General Sharpe.

"You did not pass on them at all, did you? You just O. K.'d whatever the Council of National Defense sent in to you; is not that the fact?" asked Senator McKellar.

"They indicated where we were to place the orders for purchases," said General Sharpe. "An officer was acting with them. He went into the question of prices with them, and then they indicated where the order was to be placed and the prices at which deliveries were to be made."

"I want to ask you if this is not the fact," said Senator McKellar, "that the duties of the Quartermaster General were taken over in substance. In other words, while you were nominally the head of that department, you just simply were compelled to do what they said?"

"I do not think that. I did not construe in that broad way," General Sharpe replied. "We requested them to inform us where to make contracts for the supplies. They made the investigations and indicated where the contracts were to be made. However, we had an officer acting in conjunction with them. He was an officer of our corps."

"Did you at any time ever change a price or change the name of a seller that they furnished you?"

"No, Sir; I do not know that we did."

"Did you ever fix a price yourself?"

"Not for materials."

"I am talking about clothing."

"Not for materials."

"Is it not true that since April 12 your department has done simply this, in so far as clothing is concerned?" the Senator pursued. "Inasmuch as the law required that the contracts should be formally signed by you, you performed that much of the service; you or your officers under you actually signed the contracts; but as to the making of the contracts, with whom they were made and at what prices these goods were bought, you have substantially and virtually had nothing to do with that. Is not that true?"

"Not exactly," was the reply. "We had an officer who was always acting with the council when they made these investigations, and he was a man well informed on these matters. When the price was accepted if he agreed to it, that was the point at which the thing was taken."

"Was not the agreement of this officer a mere formality? He did not change a price that was fixed by the Council of National Defense, or did not change the name of a seller."

"I do not know that either the name or a seller or the price was changed. But he was present at most of the arrangements," the General replied.

"Did you receive any instructions, and if so from whom, to turn the matter of the purchase of clothing over to the Council of National Defense?"

Produces His Orders.

"Orders were issued on April 12, 1917. I can give you those orders." He read the following:

War Department,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1917.

Orders:

1. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists within the meaning of Section 3709 R. S., and other statutes which except cases of emergency from the requirement that contracts for and on behalf of the Government shall only be made after advertising, as to all contracts under the War Department for the supply of the War Department and the supply and equipment of the army and for fortifications and other works of defense; and until further ordered such contracts will be made without resort to advertising for bids in the letting of the same.

2. Where time will permit, information will be given to the munition boards, constituted by the National Council of Defense, through the supply bureau's representative of orders to be made for supplies, with the view of assistance from the board in placing the orders, and in order that the supplies of the War Department may be co-ordinated with those of the navy and other executive departments and secured at prices not in excess of those paid by other departments.

3. It is to be understood, however, that the responsibility of the several supply bureaus for promptly supplying the needs of the army must be recognized, and where time will not admit of the delay involved in consulting the Munitions Board, the supply bureaus will retain their present initiative in contracting without reference to the board.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

General Sharpe said that he could inform the committee when the contracts had been let to supply the remaining 1,000,000. He did not have the information at hand, and Senator McKellar interjected the remark that it was because the award of the contracts was in the hands of the committee.

"Oh, no; we are informed of everybut you are not familiar with those contracts placed," asserted General Sharpe.

"Naturally so, because under the law you are compelled to sign the contracts, but you are not familiar with these contracts and have nothing to do with the making of those contracts," insisted the Senator. "That is, you formally signed them after the Council of National Defense had negotiated them?"

Signed in Philadelphia.

"The contracts were not signed in my office. They were sent out of the office. Up to within the last month or two they were sent over to the depot in Philadelphia," the General said.

"In Philadelphia?"

"Yes, Sir; and signed by the officer there Colonel Belinski."

"Is he an army officer?"

"Yes, Sir. Since that time we have transferred that work to the Purchasing and Manufacturing Office of the Quartermaster's Department, and that is in Washington."

"If you had had power and authority just as you had formerly, or if your department had had the right to buy supplies that you had formerly in regard to this order, do you believe that the experienced officers under you could have procured the necessary clothing and other supplies of the army as needed by the army during the last year?"

"That is rather a difficult question to answer. I think from the statements and reports and from what we have seen, and in fact from what we know ourselves, that so far as the orders were placed for the equipment of the men up to the 31st of July, we practically accomplished far more than we had agreed to undertake. We had placed orders to take care of the regular army and the National Guard, as we said in the memoranda which were furnished to the War Department, contemplating the equipment of 500,000 men, but we carried it out further and equipped 588,382."

"Up to what time?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Up to the first of August."

General Sharpe said in a letter sent the Adjutant General on March 13 last that the Quartermaster's Department could equip 100,000 men a month for duty abroad, and that clothing and equipage could be procured for a million men in ten months. He added that tentage and perhaps some blankets could not be obtained for all the men in that time. In other words, this equipment for a million men should be completed on Dec. 31.

Denies Cloth Is Inferior.

Senator Frelinghuysen insisted that the wool used in our uniforms was inferior to that used in the British and French Armies. This was denied by the witness, who said that it was different in that theirs was heavier. General Sharpe said that General Pershing was asked whether there should be any changes made in the uniforms to make them more adaptable to trench work, and no complaint had been received from him as to the clothing. General Pershing did ask for puttees instead of leggings, and objected to the present hat. Other slight changes were suggested, including the lengthening of the cuff of the glove, and the overcoats were shortened somewhat to enable the men to walk more freely.

"And he has increased the length of the cuff of the glove," said General Sharpe. "He said that the underwear is all right and of the proper weight. The woolen socks are all right. We have counseled him, Senator. The overcoat was shortened somewhat, simply to enable the men to walk more freely. Then slickers were substituted for ponchos for the infantry. The spiral puttee which I spoke about was to be for use in the trenches only."

"Were you not informed by the English and French Governments, or their advisers in this country, that the quality and standard of clothing as used in the United States uniform were too light and not satisfactory for trench work?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No sir; I have never seen any official statement to that effect," replied the witness. "We have got some officers who ought to know. I do not remember that they have made that statement to us. We have just recently brought the matter up with General Pershing, and have asked him if he did not think it desirable to increase the weight of the material."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked "What was his answer?"

"He has not replied yet."

General Sharpe explained that the American clothing was sixteen ounces, while the English garment was about twenty-two. It was explained that General Pershing wanted to buy clothing for our troops in England made after our own specifications.

Authority has been obtained of the British Government to buy 200,000 uniforms there for our troops in France, so as to get a reserve supply. General Sharpe finally admitted that it would be better if our clothing was heavier, as it would insure a longer life, but that it was not necessary that it should be heavier for comfort.

The witness said that he did not know about some contractors or the names of the firms supplying cloth. This brought Senator McKellar back to his original contention that the Quartermaster's Department merely approved the contracts and that the Committee of Council of National Defense fixed the prices and obtained the contractor. General Sharpe then went into some detail as to the relations of his department with the Council of National Defense, saying:

"As I stated before, we request the Council of National Defense to indicate to us where and with whom we can place an order for so many yards of cloth. As I have said, we have an officer who meets with them. They have a meeting and investigate the matter, and then they notify us to make a contract with certain men. It is supposed, of course, that this officer has done his duty."

"The Council of National Defense selects the manufacturer with whom you are to contract?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Yes, Sir."

"Does the council also name the figure at which you are to contract?"

"Yes, Sir. We have this officer there, who is General Harry J. Hirsch."

Insists Council Is Necessary.

The witness insisted that the formation of this council was necessary, and completely justified its course and procedure. He said without such a committee the Government would not have got the supplies. He said that his department did not have enough men to do the work and that no increase had been asked for. Senator McKellar insisted that favoritism was shown, declaring: "I have advice from a plant in Tennessee that they tried to get a contract to manufacture blankets for the Government, and were informed by somebody connected with the Council of National Defense that the Government did not desire to deal with them, but if they would go to some factory in Kenucky they thought they could get a contract, as a sub-contractor, from the Kentucky concern. I think this Tennessee plant did get a sub-contract from some concern in Kentucky that, it was claimed, was a pet of the Council of National Defense, and that had got a big contract. Of course, the sub-contractor got very little out of the contract, but it was better than nothing. The subcontractor accepted it for that reason. You know anything about such practices as that?"

"I think I recall there was a case of that sort, but the thing was fully investigated. I do not recall that the claim was substantiated," replied General Sharpe.

Senator McKellar insisted that General Sharpe did not know whether the firms supplying the Government were reliable or whether all the big firms, as has been asserted, were making clothing because of a policy adopted by the Committee of Labor Standards. He said the boys in the camps were suffering "because the awarding of contracts had been taken out of the Quartermaster's hands and placed with the Council of National Defense."

"Frankly," said General Sharpe, "I believe that in a war such as this we must have a body something like the Council of National Defense. England has it. If we should modify our system so as to adopt what they have I think we would have a perfectly suitable system. Their system provides for a Purveyor General of Customs. Operating with him is an advisory board composed of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance Department, and other departments requiring supplies. They tell this Purveyor General of Purchase how much they want and when they want it. It is his business to deliver the goods in the quantity and at the time specified. I think we must have a thing like that in a matter of the magnitude of this."

"You know the present system has failed to bring proper results up to this time?" Senator McKellar exclaimed.

"We have not had the supplies coming through in the quantity they should, due to the way in which the troops have been called."

250,000 Must Wait.

"Due to the way the purchases have been made," suggested McKellar again.

"As explained first, we showed that we could not expect to equip troops until Dec. 31," the General answered.

"And then only 1,078,000," said Senator Hitchcock.

"Yes, Sir."

"We will have 1,850,000 in the field. What is to become of those 250,000?" asked the Nebraska Senator.

"We hope to get equipment, but in the last few days our calculations have been knocked out, as they were in June, by the heavy enlistments in the regular army."

General Sharpe explained that the Quartermaster's Department had provided for 1,840,000 men with one uniform. This clothing, he said, had been delivered and issued except to the men who would be called into the last draft some time next month. Overcoats, he said, had not been delivered to all the men in camps and cantonments, but all men would have overcoats by the end of this month. He presented a table showing the amount of clothing delivered to Dec. 15. The table showed that 2,000,174 overcoats had been delivered. This prompted Senator Hitchcock to ask why the men were without overcoats if these figures were correct.

General Sharpe replied that some had been sent abroad and large deliveries did not take place until late in November. After further inquiry it developed that while there were sufficient overcoats for the men in the cantonments the sizes were not right.

Major Hardeman explained that the department had tried to take care of the camps in the North first, and some of the Southern camps were without overcoats until recently. Senator Weeks said that at the camp at Ayer, Mass., one of the most northerly camps, 10,000 men were without overcoats on Nov. 15. Major Hardeman admitted finally that some of the camps were without overcoats, but the shipments were under way.

This witness, who is an assistant to General Sharpe, further explained that the trouble over overcoats existed because some of the draft men were larger than the regulation sizes, and that at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., nearly all the overcoats were too small. Major Hardeman said that this was due to an error in the depot at Chicago.

"Has it been reported to the Secretary of War that there are men in large numbers in that camp not supplied with clothing, due to an error of somebody in making shipments?" asked Senator Weeks.

"No, Sir, I do not think it has," said Major Hardeman.

"While this is not an attempt by the committee to find out things of that sort, if they do not exist, it should be the attempt on the part of the War Department to put responsibility on somebody where men have suffered for lack of clothing, due to an error of somebody in making shipments," Senator Weeksexplained.

One Camp Only Half Shod.

Senator Wadsworth brought out that at Camp Custer half of the men were without suitable shoes and that half of the men drilled and then returned and gave over their shoes to the remainder so that they might drill and attend target practice.

"I have no doubt the Quartermaster Department appreciates the seriousness of the situation that exists," said Senator Wadsworth. "For instance, at Camp Custer it became necessary, in order that a detail of one regiment of infantry could go to target practice, to march half of the detail to the target range with the available shoes that could be gotten together; they then had to march back, change those shoes and put them on the other half of the detail in order to send that half of the detail to the range, such was the scarcity of shoes that the men could wear; while at the same time thousands of pairs of shoes were there which no one could wear."

Major Hardeman said: "They had 36,355 pairs of shoes there, with a total of 24,000 men."

"On Dec. 13," pursued Senator Wadsworth, "a detail from one regiment of infantry in that camp was ordered to the target range for practice. They could only send half of the detail, because they had to take the shoes off the other half to fit out the first half that went. When they finished they came back, and the shoes they had were given to the men in the second half of the detail in order that they might go."

Senator Weeks brought it out that the Quartermaster's Department had been informed by E. J. Bliss of the Regal Shoe Company that 50 per cent. of the men did not have shoes that fitted their feet. He offered a plan to remedy this, and three months passed before he got action. Senator Weeks said, although Mr. Bliss did not desire to make any money out of the Government and offered a fitting device which would overcome the defect. General Sharpe said that the delay was due somewhat to a contrary opinion held by the Sanitary Department of the army.

General Sharpe said that General Pershing complained that shoes were too small because the men wore woolen socks in the trenches and that the sizes had been changed.

The delay in this matter caused the members of the committee to severely arraign the "red tape system." General Sharpe also found fault with it and advocated a businesslike system. After a long colloquy as to "red tape," General Sharpe was asked to explain the system of which he complained and what procedure was necessary to get real action.

Part of Testimony Secret.

General Sharpe said he recommended that only 100,000 of the national army be called in September because his department could not supply the clothing and equipment for more men. His recommendations were not followed, and 800,000 were called. He said he agreed with this action, but desired to explain his reason in executive session, which was granted. However, the number of men called in September accounted for the inability of his department to supply the equipment, he said.

Because of the lack of equipment and the necessity of supplying 70,000 men who entered the regular army between Dec. 11 and 15, General Sharpe said, he hoped the last 15 per cent. of the national army would not be called until late in January. He said they had prepared to take care of 180,000 men, the last call, under the first draft, but that the 70,000 enlistments had upset their calculations. Therefore the Quartermaster's Department can take care of only 110,000 of the last call because the 70,000 newly enlisted recruits must be provided with clothing at once.

General Sharpe said General Wood had taken the bull by the horns and bought 20,000 pairs of overalls for his men at Camp Funston and cared for them until other uniforms arrived. He did this without authority, but General Sharpe approved of it, he said, because of the necessity of the situation.

"How do you feel you have been handicapped," asked Senator Wadsworth, "by reason of delays in passing a telegram through the Adjutant General's office and the office of the Chief of Staff?"

"I recall cases of two or three days' delay in the receipt of telegrams in my office," said the General. "I recall a case where four days' delay was involved, and it was quite a critical matter, too."

"It took four days for a telegram to come from the Adjutant General's office to your office?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes."

"As I understand the course of that telegram it comes from the officer in the field to the Adjutant General," said Senator McKellar. "Then it comes to the Quartermaster General. Then from the Quartermaster General back to the Adjutant General; then from the Adjutant General to the Assistant Chief of Staff, and from the Assistant Chief of Staff back to the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General combined; then from the Adjutant General back to the officer, and the Quartermaster General then acts upon it."

"I have acted upon it if my approval of it has been confirmed."

"If it has been confirmed it has to go through that entire course in order to get back to the officer in the field and to get action?"

"Yes."

"Could you suggest any method by which that could be shortened?" Senator Hitchcock inquired.

"I suggest adopting business methods."

"Have you suggested cutting out this round-about way of doing business?"

"Yes."

"To whom did you make the suggestion?" asked Senator Weeks.

"To the Secretary of War."

"Who is responsible for this method of communication?" asked the Senator.

"Well, it is the custom," said the General—" a long-continued custom. It is a thing that has always been done, and army regulations require it."

"Who adopts the regulations?"

"The Secretary of War."

"How long has that method been in force?"

"I do not remember when this particular method was actually put in force. Ever since the civil war. It was proved that in the civil war we did not adopt that method, but used the direct method of communication."

"We understood to limit the power of the General Staff to interfere with the administration of these bureaus. They are not undertaking to interfere now, are they?" said Senator Chamberlain.

"I would rather not answer that question," said General Sharpe.

"This committee is here to get the facts and conditions," said Senator Chamberlain. "We want to know. In the case of one General Staff they practically usurped the functions of the bureau chiefs, or, at least it was so understood by many, and in the reorganization of the General Staff an effort was made to limit the activities of it. Now, if that legislation has failed to do that, the committee wants to know about it."

"The bureaus are not able to transact their matters through the General Staff."

Defends Army's Food.

Senator Hitchcock cited an instance of delay in the War Department's consideration of a new device to furnish hot food to front-line trenches. He said that the present device was a ten-gallon fireless cooker, too big to get through the narrow trenches.

"So the men have had to use cold food, hardtack, &c.," he added, "although last September a small, cheap device was submitted to the department and not tried until November. That is just one of the many instances we are hearing about of lack of initiative and delay here in the department."

General Sharpe detailed plans made in advance of the army for feeding the national army. He said the men upon arrival at camp were as well provided for as those of the regular army and National Guard.

"It's true there has been no noticeable complaint against food of the army," Senator Wadsworth suggested.

"No, none at all," said the witness, who explained that the ration had been evolved after conference with eminent national experts and dietitians. The ration has not changed since the war, he said, although the sanitary division of the Surgeon General's office thinks it should be reduced in the interests of economy, particularly the meat and sugar allowance.

The present ration costs 39.89 cents a man a day, he said, against about 28 cents before the war.

"We think the ration peculiarly fits the men to go over the top," General Sharpe continued, saying it developed every muscle, and that almost all of them gained weight.

Referring again to equipment conditions at Camp Custer, Senator Hitchcock presented a letter from a woman who said 800 men had their ears frozen in one day because of lack of clothing, and that many still were wearing Summer clothing. The writer also said 26,000 pairs of shoes sent there were too small.

"Is it possible that men are freezing for lack of clothing?" the Nebraska Senator asked.

"I don't know," replied General Sharpe. "I know there have been complaints that many sizes of shoes were too small. We have shipped ample supplies of clothing there."

Senator New said general complaints of clothing shortage also had come from Camp Lee, Va., and General Sharpe cited shipments of all clothing articles far in excess of the number of men in camp. However, he said there is a deficiency of short coats.

"Why don't you wire the commander at Camp Custer and see if these conditions are true?" Senator Weeks asked, and General Sharpe promised to act upon the suggestion.

General Sharpe then was excused until after Colonel Isaac Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, testifies tomorrow.

GARMENT FIGHT UNSETTLED

Loyalty Issue Said to be Involved in Keeping Men Out of Work.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers is the head, issued a statement yesterday saying that the labor dispute over the manufacture of army uniforms had not been settled at all by the conference in Washington on Thursday, and stating that in referring the matter back to the Board of Control Secretary Baker had left it just where it was before the conference.

The dispute is between the Amalgamated Garment Workers, makers of men's clothes, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers, makers of women's clothes. There are 50,000 members of the latter union out of work and it is the claim of some of their officials that the Amalgamated will not allow its members to participate in the uniform contracts, most of which are held by shops making men's clothing, and thus employing members of the Amalgamated. The International is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; the Amalgamated is not.

"I am extremely disappointed in the developments in the army uniform situation," said Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, on his return yesterday from Washington, where he attended the conference.

"I attended conferences in the War Department and before the Board of Control of Labor Standards. I went to Washington because I was invited to be present by a number of the labor men interested in the case and because we are interested in every situation where labor loyalty is concerned.

"So far as I am able to determine it is true that loyal workers who belong to a bona fide labor organization have been and are being denied the right to work in the manufacture of army uniforms for the reason that the Board of Control is working with and through an organization that is not a bona fide union and that has been one of the chief sources of pacifist ad anti-American strength—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"Secretary Baker merely referred the whole matter back to the Board of Control, and the board, in its turn, declined to change its policy at present. This does not settle anything. It is unthinkable that several thousand workers who are loyal and who are a part of the trade union movement should be denied work through such an arrangement as has been set up by the present Board of Control.

"Our organization is not concerned in struggles between organizations, unless in some manner that struggle involves the loyalty issue. I believe the loyalty issue is distinctly a part of this uniform situation and our interest is in seeing loyal men given work on at least even terms to work that is in urgent need of being done. We are determined to do everything in our power to see that these men do secure work and to see that disloyalists are deprived of power in any situation concerning labor."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, head of the Board of Control, had not returned from Washington last night.

SOLDIERS AMPLY FED.

Defense Council Urges Families Not to Send Victuals to Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Council of National Defense today requested friends and families of soldiers not to send them food. An abundant supply is being furnished in the camps and cantonments, the council said, and a large quantity of privately sent food is being wasted. In some cases food has been spoiled, and it is feared it may endanger the health of the men.

MUST RAISE MORE AND AID SHIPPING

Lloyd George Enjoins British Farmers of Need of Bringing Over Our Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Premier Lloyd George, in addressing a deputation of agriculturists today in regard to the food supply, referred especially to the problem of shipping the magnificent fighting material of the United States to Europe. Agriculture at home could facilitate the task by saving tonnage, the Premier said.

"Our very security depends on the increased cultivation of the land," he continued. "We want if possible to get 3,000,000 acres into cultivation. We are beginning increasingly to realize the extent to which agriculture enters into the whole task of carrying on the war.

"You who are not working within the sound of the cannon may not be facing danger, nevertheless you are doing a work that assists the country in this grave hour of its fate by increasing cultivation. You can enormously increase the shipping at the disposal of the Government to bring the men and munition needed to defeat the enemy."

Among the measures proposed, the Premier said, it had been decided to make greater use of prisoners of war. He hoped thus to provide 30,000 additional unskilled laborers.

EMBARGO ON BUTTER TO NON-ALLIED NATIONS

Product Now Must Meet Full Requirements of the Pure Food Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter to all countries except those allied with the United States in the war against Germany and hereafter all butter manufactured must meet the full requirements of the Pure Food act.

Announcement of this step toward the conservation of the American supply was made today by the United States Food Administration in the following notice to the trade:

"An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter except to nations associated with the United States in war. The Food Administration requests butter makers and dealers, therefore, to abandon certain types of packages used in shipping butter to the Orient, the tropics and other sections outside the selected list of countries. They should use only packages like tubs and boxes that are known to the American trade and will find ready sale in the United States.

"Preservatives, flavoring matters and other materials frequently added to butter for certain export trade should not be used now, since these are not allowable in home trade nor acceptable to our associates. Butter should be put up strictly in accordance with domestic requirements and in compliance with the provisions of the food and drugs law."

KALTSCHMIDT FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Four Others Convicted with Him of Action Against the United States.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Dec. 22.—Albert C. Kaltschmidt was convicted on all three counts of an indictment charging conspiracy against the United States by a jury in United States District Court here early this morning.

Four of the five others who have been on trial with him also were found guilty on one or more counts in the indictment. Franz Reesza was acquitted.

One of the three counts against the defendants charged a conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in "setting on foot in the United States a military enterprise against Canada."

The partial destruction of the Peabody Overall Company's plant at Walkerville, Ontario, and an alleged attempt to destroy the Windsor armories were cited by the Government as a military enterprise.

The other two counts in the indictment allege conspiracy to blow up the St. Clair River tunnel at Port Huron and the plant of the Detroit Screw Works.

PERSHING PERMITS ONLY LIGHT DRINKS

All Alcoholic Beverages Except Wines and Beers Forbidden His Soldiers.

CHRISTMAS FEAST DELAYED

U-Boat Turns Back Cranberry Ship and Turkeys from Here Were Started Too Late.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 21, (Associated Press.)—All alcoholic beverages except light wines and beers are denied to members of the American forces in France by General Pershing in General Orders issued today. Extraordinary measures are being taken to insure sobriety and a high moral standard in the army, and the officers have been informed they will be held to strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the orders.

"Should men return to camp intoxicated," the orders read, "they will be seized by the guard. Cases of drunkenness should be subjected to prompt disciplinary measures. Commanding officers at all places where troops are located will confer with the French authorities and use every endeavor to limit it to the lowest possible the number of places where liquor is sold. It is desired that the authorities be assisted in locating non-licensed resorts, which should be reported immediately for necessary action.

"Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts whisky, brandy, champagne, liquors, or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beers. The gift or the retail sale of these by inhabitants in the zone of the army are forbidden by French law. Commanding officers will see that all drinking places where the liquors named are sold be designated as 'off limits,' and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them.

"Camp, regimental, battalion, and company commanders will be held to a strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the requirements of this order."

Troops' Morality Guarded.

As regards morality, the protection of the troops begins the moment they land, and continues constantly thereafter. The order says that at the ports of debarkation, by co-operation with the French authorities and, if necessary, the use of the military secret police, every endeavor shall be made to locate the habitations and sections of towns frequented by immoral women. Such places will be declared "off limits" and posted for each company or detachment, and the frequenting or visiting of these places by members of the American expeditionary force is prohibited. Local commanders at all points in towns and places where troops are stationed or billeted are instructed to observe the provisions of the order when local conditions indicate the advisability of such action.

For the information of relatives and friends of the troops it may be said that ranking American officers declare that the sobriety and high moral standards of the American forces as a whole have deeply impressed the French civil and military authorities.

Turkey Substitute Sought.

The Quartermaster Corps is now busy trying to procure a substitute for the anticipated Chrisumas food supplies on this side of the Atlantic, but the army is disappointed, for turkey at Christmas had been looked forward to by virtually every member of the command. The Quartermaster had made careful preparations, but his calculations went wrong, as today's announcement shows. When the news became known among the forces there were loud cries of distress from many quarters, and envious eyes were cast at the roaming French poultry. From the general outlook now it appears that the principal dish of the day will be "money turkey," which appears on the commissary lists as ordinary canned corned beef.

The first of the Christmas concerts and entertainments for the children, especially the little refugees, will be held Saturday in a theatre in a town where the correspondents have their headquarters. The entertainment has been arranged by the American officers and the Sub-Prefect of the town, and a noted singer will be brought from Paris through the efforts of the French Staff.

Santa Claus For Children.

There will be a Christmas tree, presided over by a Père Noël, or Santa Claus, who on other days is an American officer. Many American soldiers contributed to the fund for the purchase of the gifts, one machine gun battalion alone having raised 3,000 francs.

There is no scarcity of volunteers for the dangerous work of airplane observers among the younger officers of the army. When a call was issued at the heavy artillery training grounds three times the number asked for responded.

After a certain period the American gunners will begin firing with the 400-millimeter pieces, so that by the time they get into action they will be as familiar with the gun as their comrades now are with the 75s.

Shell Burst Prematurely.

A big shell burst prematurely near an observation post filled with young American officers, and splinters and fragments rained down, but no one was injured.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Captain André Tardieu and M. Ganne of the new American department which has been formed to assist in meeting the requirements of the American expeditionary force today visited the American headquarters. They talked with General Pershing, witnessed the workings of the American General Staff and obtained information in regard to the needs of the American forces in France. Arrangements were made to fill these needs without delays.

Captain Tardieu has nearly completed his work in France in connection with his office as High Commissioner to the United States, and is arranging to return to America. It was his suggestion to Premier Clemenceau which led to the formation of the bureau for centralizing American business transactions with the Government.

Pershing Has Allies' Confidence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Direct assurances of the confidence of both British and French commanders in General Pershing's ability and their satisfaction with the breadth and soundness of his preparations to make American arms effective on the western front have reached Washington with the return from Europe of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, who was in conference today with Secretary Baker and other War Department officials.

The men who are actually leading the allied armies, from the Commanders in Chief and members of the War Ministries down to the corps and division commanders, have been unhesitating in expressing their approval of the chief of the American expeditionary force and his methods.

General Scott visited virtually every part of the battlefront and went carefully through all the training processes of both the French and British armies. He believes General Pershing has laid the foundations for American army training upon what is best in French and British methods and experience. There is no doubt in his mind that American troops will be the equal of any on the front when they come to grips with the Germany Army. They are taking their training enthusiastically.

There was no pessimism as to the outcome of the war in the fighting lines, General Scott found. The armies of the Allies are cool and confident. The confidence of victory was among the fighting men, he found, became greater the closer the observer got to the front. There were no doubts in the trenches. Such pessimism as there may be among the British appears to be confined to the uninformed in London. It is not reflected in the army.

STATE ESTIMATES ISSUED.

Travis Reports Total Asked for 1918 Is $98,114,686.42.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The annual tabulation of statements of the desired appropriations for the coming year were made public tonight by State Controller Travis. These requests, which are still required by law to be filed with the State Controller, aggregate $98,114,686.42, an increase of $19,871,883.70, or 25 per cent. over the amount appropriated last year. To meet these charges, Mr. Travis estimates the present resources available for such purposes at $69,025,-188.77.

Of these requests, $52,197,188.06 is for administration, maintenance and operating expenses. For fixed charges and contributions to the sinking fund, to localities for the support of the common schools and State highway aid, $27,974,923.43 has been requested. Capital outlays, comprising new buildings, construction and the purchase of land and improvements, require $17,942,579.93. Of this amount, the largest item of increase—$9,020,021—is for hospitals for the insane; $4,407,994.68 for the charitable institutions; $1,482,860 for penal institutions, and $1,019,662.50 for the agricultural schools, colleges, institutions and commissions.

The other increases noted are: Food, $2,585,606.50, or 68 per cent.; fuel, light, power and water, $1,421,608.43 or 100 per cent., and equipment, $1,726,606.38, or 136 per cent. A few items show a decrease, such as printing, $262,819.83, or 22 per cent.; advertising, $152,513.63, or 30 per cent.; unclassified items of maintenance, $5,782,614.91, or 93 per cent.; fixed charges and contributions, $620,-918.90, or 2 per cent.

The amounts requested by the various divisions of government follow: Executive, $118,049.21; administrative, $2,-125,182.05; legislative, $1,532,769.90; judicial $2,548,118.51; regulative, $6,322,-782.84; educational, $12,481,904.75; agricultural, $4,158,549.09; defensive, $4,011,-250.33; penal, $4,075,890.74; curative, $23,-122,118.75; charitable, $9,000,748.93; protective, $4,138,213.41; constructive, $8,-087,377; general, $1,062,900; canal fund maintenance and repairs, $1,981,000.60, and contributions to the sinking fund, $18,017,805.51.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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NEW 'SECRET TREATY' REVEALED IN RUSSIA

Compact with Japan to Keep Any Third Power from Dominating China.

SAID TO BE AIMED AT US

Bo'shevist Paper Features It as a Threat Against Great Britain and America.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—Under the heading, "Secret Treaty Between Japan and Russia for Joint Armed Demonstration Against America and Great Britain in the Far East," the Bolshevist organ, the Isvestia, publishes what it says is the text of the secret treaty drawn up last year providing for joint action by Russia and Japan to prevent any third country from achieving political dominance in China. The agreement, dated July 3, 1916, runs for five years, automatically extending itself until a year after one party expresses the desire to annul it. It is signed by Sergius Sazonoff, then Russian Foreign Minister, and Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister.

The treaty stipulates that "the agreement shall remain a deep secret for all except for the contracting parties." It opens with the statement that it is designed to supplement and strengthen the secret treaties of 1907, 1910, and 1912. Article I. is given as follows:

"The contracting parties recognize that the interests of either side demand the defense of China from political domination by any third power whatsoever cherishing hostile intentions toward Russia and Japan, and, therefore, undertake, whenever circumstances necessitate, to enter into open relations based on full confidence in order conjointly to take the necessary steps to prevent the advent in China of such a state of affairs."

Other articles are published as follows:

"Article II.—In the event that, as a consequence of any measures undertaken by mutual consent by Russia and Japan on the basis of the preceding article, any third power, as foreseen by Article I., should declare war against Russia or Japan, the other contracting party shall, on the first demand of its ally, come to its aid. Each contracting party binds itself not to make peace with the common enemy without obtaining the agreement of its ally.

"Article III.—The conditions on which either party shall give armed assistance, and the means by which such assistance shall be expressed, shall be fixed by the respective authorities of the contracting parties.

"Article IV.—It must especially be kept in mind that neither party shall consider itself obligated in accordance with Article II. to give its ally armed assistance unless it receives guarantees from its allies to the effect that they will give it assistance to the extent necessitated by the seriousness of the possible conflict."

See No "Armed Demonstration" Threat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—American officials said today that they had no knowledge of the so-called secret treaty between Russia and Japan described in the Petrograd dispatches, but they considered that the description of it as contemplating "joint armed demonstration against America and Great Britain in the Far East" was not borne out by the text of the published articles.

There is a possibility that the treaty referred to is the special convention concluded between Russia and Japan at about the same time as the so-called secret treaty. It was generally assumed here that the treaty contained some secret provisions, but its purpose was described as being to safeguard the rights of Japan and Russia in the Far East; to reconcile all outstanding issues between them and generally to follow the lines of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

At the time it was supposed that the secret articles provided for the sale by Russia to Japan of all of the Manchurian railroads south of Harbin, the transfer to Japan of navigation rights in the Sugari River, and the extension of fishing rights off the coast of Siberia.

It is improbable that the United States Government alone will make any effort to secure an explantion of the meaning and purpose of these secret articles from the principals, but it is rather expected that one of the other of them will voluntarily come forward with a statement concerning them.

Careful reading of the four published articles inclined officials to the opinion that the general purpose of the convention was somewhat in line with the existing British-Japanese treaty touching Far Eastern interests, and that it was designed to protect China from exploitation by any third power and was not especially directed against America or Great Britain.

The agreement just concluded between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, though not specifically supportable by military force, as is the Russo-Japanese secret treaty, really aimed at the same object, the protection of Chinese integrity, although that idea was developed on more altruistic and unselfish grounds than those of the secret convention.

SUES THE MAYOR FOR LIBEL.

William Bullock, Director of Tammany Bureau, Asks $400,000.

Alleging that Mayor Mitchel had libeled him, William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, which has been maintained by Tammany Hall to keep watch on the Fusion administration, brought suit against the Mayor yesterday to recover $400,000. The summons and complaint in the action were served upon the Mayor yesterday at the City Hall. Mr. Bullock alleges forty distinct causes of action and asks $10,000 damage from each, all of them based upon a statement attributed to the Mayor in a city newspaper and published between July 20 and Aug. 7 last.

Mr. Bullock in his complaint declares that "at all times hereinafter mentioned the defendant was Mayor of the City of New York, by reason whereof his words and utterances were of great public interest and were given deep attention and wide circulation;" also that "at all times hereinafter mentioned plaintiff was widely and favorably known throughout the City of New York and elsewhere of good reputation, especially for his truthfulness, honesty and integrity and for his responsibility, competency and ability."

Robert H. Elder is attorney for Mr. Bullock in the action. The Mayor refused to discuss the suit last night.

3 BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED.

Machines Collide in the Air Near Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 21.—Three British aviators in training here were killed this morning when two machines collided in the air. Two of the men were in one machine. The collision took place at a low altitude and less than half a mile from the landing field.

The dead are: Arthur Eden Webster, 19, of Kingston, N. Y.; Lieutenant Russell Genner, 19, of Kingsville, Ontario, and Cyrie Albert Baker, 20, of Kent, England.

SLAV DEPUTY DETAILS AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES

Serb Civilians Made to Dig Own Graves and Lie in Them to be Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 30. (Associated Press.)—Compelled to dig their own graves, drowned, burned alive, hanged, or shot down with machine guns, the Serbians of Herzegovina, Bosnia, Istria, and Dalmatia were the victims of Austro-Hungarian atrocities surpassing the human imagination, recently declared Dr. Tresic Pavicic, a Slav member of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Deputies. Narratives of Serbians made prisoners in Austrian jails and fortresses were related in detail before the Austrian Parliament by the Slav Deputy.

According to Dr. Pavicic, these outrages were practiced upon the civilian population, old men, women, and children, when orders were given by General Potiorek, described as the autocrat of Bosnia, to remove all the Serbians from the frontier districts. The inhabitants of the village of Srice, young and old, were all led away, and on arrival at Mount Rudo were compelled to dig their own graves and to lie down each in his own. Many women, the Deputy said, lay down in their graves with children in their arms, and the soldiers then shot them one after another, the living putting earth over the dead until their own turn came.

The ordinary method of executing these civilians, who should have been interned, said the Slav Deputy, was to hang them, but instead the whole Serbo-Montenegrin frontier had been transformed into a desert. Eighty-two persons, he said, were hanged without trial at Zubac, 103 at Trebinjo, seventy-one at Foca, and 300 at Tuzla. He gave the names of victims and the dates and localities of the outrages.

Of those who were not executed, he declared, the very young and the aged died of destitution. It was the vigorous, competent, and courageous who were arrested, falsely accused, condemned, tortured, and executed. The Deputy was informed, he said, that 5,000 persons had been arrested in Dalmatia, Istria, and Carniola. Dr. Pavicic himself was one of those arrested, herded with brigands, insulted by Hungarian soldiers, and beaten with rifle butts. Many of his fellow prisoners lost their reason, and he saw one hurl himself from a train under the wheels of another which was passing. Thousands of Serbians, he declared, were taken for internment to Mostar, Herzegovina; to Doboj, Bosnia, and to Arad, Hungary.

Upon these unfortunates their jailers inflicted peculiar punishments, according to the narratives of two survivors related by Dr. Pavicic. One of these jailers at Mostar was characterized in the speech as a "ferocious beast," who beat his prisoners with a hooked baton of iron which he called "Kronprinz." A priest named Tichy afterward died at Arad, Hungary, as the result of the tortures this jailer inflicted.

If those gathered at Mostar survived, they were transferred later to Arad, where thousands of living skeletons were congregated from Bosnia and Herzegovina," said the Deputy. Famished, naked, half dead from the blows of rifles and bayonet thrusts, they were driven to the casements of the Arad fortress. In its subterranean corridors they died in masses from typhus.

"As the days became colder," said Dr. Pavicic, "they took clothing from the dead to clothe the naked. The number of deaths at Arad is estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000."

At Doboj things were worse. Along with Serbian and Montenegrin prisoners came crowds of civilian old men, women, and children, driven from home and forced to travel in open cattle trucks. Hunger was found to be the simplest and cheapest means of sending these people to another world. Often the mother would be dead when her little child shook her to ask for bread. Trustworthy figures show that more than 8,000 innocent victims met their death in these places."

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON VERDUN FRONT

Firing Is Also Heavy to the Southeast of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and Near Thann.

GERMAN RAID CHECKED

Patrol Encounters Are Virtually the Only Activity Along the British Lines.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Active artillery fighting on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, was reported in today's announcement of the French War Office. Firing was also heavy at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and east of Thann in Alsace. A raid by Germans in the St. Quentin region was repulsed.

The bulletin says:

An important raid undertaken by the enemy east of Fayet, in the region of St. Quentin, was repulsed completely.

The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region northeast of Fleury, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, and in the sector east of Thann.

The night passed in quiet on the remainder of the front.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Only small encounters along the western front are reported in tonight's bulletin of the War Office. A futile raid by Germans northeast of Messines and artillery fire east of Ypres were the only signs of enemy activity. The bulletin reads:

This morning a raid was attempted by the enemy northeast of Messines. It was repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire.

We captured a few prisoners during the day in patrol encounters on different parts of the front.

Apart from hostile artillery activity east of Ypres there is nothing further of special interest to report.

The day communication of the War Office said that there was nothing of interest to report.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via London.)—Today's announcement of the War Office says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders there was very little artillery activity, owing to a thick mist.

North of the Ypres-Menin Road there was a considerable increase in the firng during the afternoon. A number of English prisoners were taken in a successful reconnoitring engagement south of Hollebeke.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht.—Near Hirzbach, south of Altkirch, thirty-one prisoners fell into our hands as the result of a successful attack on the French lines.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Premier's Speech Creates a Good Impression Among Traders.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Money was in stronger demand today. Discounts were firm.

The stock market developed a decidedly more cheerful tendency today, the Premier's speech of Thursday creating a good impression. The cessation of consol selling and occasional repurchases caused improvements in gilt-edge securities.

Oil shares were the strongest feature. Shipping shares maintained their levels, and business broadened in Rubber, Iron, and Steel shares. In view of the prolonged holiday season, however, transactions were moderate.

TEUTON PROPAGANDA ATTACKS DRAFT LAW

Is Urging Registrants to Avoid Local Advisory Boards as Enemies of the Exempt.

IGNORANT IMPOSED UPON

Notaries Charging Exorbitant Fees for Services Government Provides Free.

The German propaganda is busy on the east side in an effort to discourage selective draft registrants from consulting the local legal advisory boards, whose services are necessary in most instances to the proper and legal filling out of the draft questionnaires which are now being mailed to the 540,000 registrants in New York City. A story to the effect that the members of the legal advisory boards had been appointed for the purpose of drafting every man, no matter what the merits of his claim for exemption, has been in circulation several days. The result is that hundreds of registrants, particularly those of foreign birth, instead of seeking the assistance of the boards have avoided them. Without the assistance of the Government lawyers, whose appointment is due to the desire of President Wilson and Secretary Baker to make absolutely sure the impartial administration of the new draft regulations, it is impossible for many registrants in districts largely populated by persons of foreign birth to complete their questionnaires.

It was also established yesterday that ignorant registrants, who are unfamiliar with the provisions or purpose of the draft law, are being swindled by unprincipled notaries and other persons who are charging outrageous fees for work which the advisory boards do for nothing.

Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content said last night that four instances in which poor registrants had been imposed upon had been brought to the attention of the Federal authorities, and that the whole situation was being investigated by agents of the Department of Justice.

Appeals to the Mayor.

Following the receipt of a report by the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation concerning the activities of one man who was reported to be charging large fees for services which should cost the registrant nothing, United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey sent the following letter to Mayor Mitchel:

I beg to bring to your attention the result of my investigations of the actions of one Sam Lefkowitz, a Commissioner of Deeds of the City of New York, Clerk's No. 42, whose term expires Feb. 1, 1918. This man has an office at 220 Seventh Street, New York, N. Y., and resides at 338 East Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

One Moses Zelinick is a person registered under the Selective Service act of May 18, 1917, and he is under the jurisdiction of the local board for Division No. 104, New York City, his serial number being 2,939, and his order number being 206. On Dec. 15, 1917, Zelinick received his questionnaire from the local board, and, being illiterate, he took it to the office of Lefkowitz for the purpose of receiving assistance in the filling out of the questionnaire. Lefkowitz demanded $5 for so doing and for administering the oath, but he finally agreed to accept $4, which Zelinick paid. The payment of this sum of money by Zelinick came to the attention of Arthur O. Ernst, Chairman of the Local Advisory Board for that district, and Mr. Ernst directed Zelinick to go to Lefkowitz and demand the return of this money. This Zelinick did, but Lefkowitz refused to return the same, saying that if Zelinick thought he could do anything about it he should go ahead.

The matter having been brought to my notice, I caused a special agent of the Department of Justice to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the aforementioned transaction. The agent found that it was true that Lefkowitz had taken this sum of money, and that he refused to return the same.

I inclose herewith affidavit of Zelinick setting forth the facts already recited.

Upon every questionnaire appears a statement to the effect that the registrant should not fill out any question before consulting a member of the Legal Advisory Board, which board, as you know, is made up of members of the bar of the highest standing, who have volunteered their services to assist registrants in properly filling out questionnaires, and the appointment of which board is expressly authorized by the selective service regulations issued by the President. It is also plainly stated in large type that all advice is free. This particular registrant, Zelinick, is a very poor and ignorant man, earning but $11 a week, and with a full knowledge of this condition Lefkowitz took from him the sum of $4 for performing services which would gladly have been rendered gratis by the Legal Advisory Board, whose members, in addition to being authorized to give advice free to registrants, are likewise authorized to administer oaths, and who do administer such oaths absolutely free of charge to registrants.

Practices of this sort seriously reflect upon the proper administration of the selective service law and work against the very objects which the President sought to attain in providing for the creation of legal advisory boards.

This matter is referred to you for such attention as you may deem appropriate. In the event that you desire assistance in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining any further evidence, Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content will be glad to aid you in any way that you may indicate.

Boards Protect Men's Rights.

Henry W. Taft, Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for New York City, in a statement addressed to all registrants again assures them that the services of the legal boards are absolutely free, and that it is the duty and purpose of the members of these boards to see that the rights of every man are protected and that the classification of New York City's army of registrants shall be as fair and impartial as it is possible to make it.

PROPOSES THAT QUEBEC SECEDE FROM CANADA

Motion Introduced in Provincial Assembly Will Be Debated on Jan. 8.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—A proposal that the Province of Quebec secede from the Confederation of Canadian Provinces was expressed in a motion introduced into the Provincial Legislative Assembly today by J. N. Francoeur, Deputy for Letbinière. Quebec is the only Province which voted against conscription at the recent election.

The motion will be debated on Jan. 8. It follows:

"That this House is of the opinion that the Province of Quebec would be disposed to accept the rupture of the Federation pact of 1867 if, in the opinion of the other provinces, it is believed that the said Province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and development of Canada."

TO AID WAR STAMPS SALE.

Agencies Will Be Established in Every Section of the City.

Frederic W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York, announced last night that within a few days authorized agencies for the sale of thrift and war-saving stamps would be established within a short distance of every residence and business house in the city. Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit have made application to the Treasury Department to be appointed agents for the sale of the stamps.

Vice President Thomas A. Buckner of the New York Life Insurance Company has offered prizes for the agent, agency director and cashier of that branch of the company which sells the greatest number of war-saving stamps before March 1, 1918. The Equitable Life has taken similar action. Edwin F. Howell, manager of the Land Bank of New York, has offered his services to Director Allen for the formation of thrift societies among the building and loan associations in this city.

ITALIANS RETAKE ASOLONE TRENCHES

Continued from Page One.

launched by an enemy emboldened by success, although that success had not been attained by military valor, but by the disorganization of a part of the Italian Army, which compelled a retreat in critical conditions. The Italian Army found itself confronted by overwhelming enemy forces, while it had to reorganize and re-equip itself.

"Overcoming this crisis, the Italian Army, with an energy which surprised even the Austro-Germans, in a short time found itself fighting on a terrain extraordinarily favorable to the enemy, who was also greatly superior in artillery.

"The Italian positions, differing from those of the French at Verdun, can be fired against not only frontally, but from the flanks and rear. The enemy with his overwhelming masses could, by attacking the Italian salients from their flanks, succeed in surrounding and isolating points on the ground attacked. The enemy artillery can also, with its formidable concentration of fire, easily attack the fortified peaks within the Italian lines, while, owing to the broken country, with deep ravines and small valleys running in a thousand different directions, enemy troops are able to insinuate themselves in the near neighborhood of the Italian strongholds.

"The Austro-Germans, who know the country inch by inch, try in every way to make the most of their superiority in artillery. Having abandoned frontal attacks, they dash here and there, seeking a weak point, while their desire to come to a quick decision in this action makes them sacrifice men and munitions recklessly.

"As can be seen, the conditions of the Italian battle are quite different from these of Verdun. Meanwhile, our soldiers give admirable proof of tenacity, our commanders of acumen and prompt decisions.

"To conclude, let us cite the operations on the left bank of the Meuse, which gave the French time to ward off the German blow, and against us those conducted by Conrad von Hoetzendorf in the Trentino, which have also been launched in belated fashion, much to our advantage. The delay in both cases arose from the enemy's preconceived idea that he could easily break through the Italian and French defenses. Events have proved this presumption to be erroneous in both cases."

PASSED ON TO HYLAN BOARD

Matter of Changing Building Heights Map of 5th Ave. Postponed.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday passed over to the incoming administration the question of amending the height of building map to restrict the height of buildings in Fifth Avenue between Sixtieth and Ninety-ninth Street, to 100 feet. A number of real estate men and owners of property in the section opposed the amendment, while Bruce M. Falconer, counsel for the Fifth Avenue Association, argued in favor of it. The present map of the district allows twelve-story apartment houses to be built, while the proposed amendment would reduce the height to eight stories.

Alfred E. Marling declared that the proposed restriction would reduce the value of property in the section, and would increase the value of property in adjoining streets where there would be no restrictions. Robert E. Dowling, representing the Real Estate Board, also opposed the amendment on the ground that the value of property in the section would be reduced practically by half. He declared that the reduction of values in one section placed a higher value on property in other sections. The Board of Estimate laid the matter over until the second Friday in January.

More Pay for Pittsburgh Car Men.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—Demands of conductors and motormen on the street car lines of Pittsburgh for an increase in wages were met late today when the Pittsburgh Railway Company decided to raise the rate of pay 2½ cents an hour, the change to be effective immediately. Threats of a strike had been made by the men.

Admiral Griffin Is Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Rear Admiral Griffin was nominated by President Wilson today to succeed himself as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Ordinarily, the bureau chiefs do not succeed themselves, but the war is breaking department precedents.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION GETS EUGENIC RECORDS

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Gives Plant Worth $500,000 and Fund Yielding $12,000 a Year.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 21.—The announcement was made today that Mrs. E. H. Harriman had donated the $500,000 Eugenic Records establishment at Cold Spring Harbor to the Carnegie Institution at Washington. The gift includes eighty acres of land, a brick office building, a fine large house, and the valuable records already compiled. Mrs. Harriman has also donated a fund yielding $12,000 a year to assist in the maintenance of the work.

The conveyance is made, it is said, to insure a permanent continuance of the work. The Eugenic Records was established at Cold Springs Harbor in 1910, and has since that time been conducting a series of investigations, which have attracted the attention of eminent biologists, political economists, and medical men in all parts of the world.

There are 100 persons employed and investigations have been conducted in every State of the Union, some of the latest in California, Utah, and Minnesota. A large number of prison inmates have been examined, also the insane and feeble-minded and other persons under State care. The effects of the marriage of defective persons as lowering the standards of the race and burdening the State with the care of criminals, insane and other helpless individuals have been studied.

Dr. Charles H. Davenport, who has had charge of the investigations, has worked in co-operation with State and Federal authorities. Valuable charts have been prepared by the employes of the Records' Office, and they have been used by research men in every country. Dr. Davenport is also director of the Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor branch.

Arrest 150 Pro-Germans in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—More than 150 pro-German propagandists have been arrested in the last two months in Southern Illinois, where they have been active among coal miners, according to Government agents who reported to headquarters here today. They are charged with inciting riots and strikes among the miners.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

Heavy Vote in Australia Not Likely to be Offset by Soldiers.

SYDNEY, Australia, Thursday, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—Unless the soldier vote on the various fronts, which has not yet been counted, offsets the vote in Australia, the Government's conscription scheme has been defeated in a referendum by a majority of about 150,000. This is believed to be hardly likely, however, on account of the heavy vote against conscription in New South Wales, which gave a majority of 115,000 against the proposal.

Those favorable to conscription were surprised by the result in Victoria, which reversed last year's favorable vote by giving a majority of 1,500 against conscription this year.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

AUSTRIA'S FLEET A LURING TARGET

Continued from Page One.

always get reinforcement from the British fleet. This situation, as opposed to that of the Austrian fleet, is a great argument why the Adriatic should now be shifted from a defensive to an offensive problem. The Austrian fleet is in the impossible situation of receiving no reinforcements from the Germans or Turks.

Entente Sea Strength Valueless.

Meanwhile, what is the use of this enormous strength which the Entente possesses? It is of no use, because the aim of that fleet is to destroy the enemy's fleet.

Many persons think that the Italian-French fleet could enter the Adriatic and compel the Austrians to accept battle. No idea is more erroneous.

Admit, for example, that the Italian-French fleet proceeds against Pola—about thirty vessels against twelve Austrians. The Austrian ships would not come out, for that would be a stupid form of self-sacrifice. After many hours' waiting, and, perhaps, of bombardment of some of the forts of Pola, the Entente fleets would be obliged to go back on account of the lack of coal.

There is no allied base near Pola capable of receiving a large fleet, so that the vessels would be obliged to go south to Taranto or Corfu. The way would be strewn with mines and submarines, and the raid, itself very difficult and useless, would become a real danger. Every channel and every island of the Austrian coast would be a hiding place for enemy torpedo craft. The allied fleet could not avoid some, and perhaps many, losses of the large vessels, which would diminish its power. Austria, on the contrary, would at the worst risk the loss only of some destroyers and submarines. Therefore an attack by an allied fleet in the Adriatic today would be an unpardonable fault.

Nights Fit for Air Bombing.

What is the answer to this riddle of the Adriatic? Here is the answer—an answer for the new year, when the Adriatic nights are fine and the nights on the north front are cloudy. The only way to destroy the Austrian fleet is to bomb it from the sky, bomb it from clouds of machines hovering over and dropping systematically tons upon tons of explosives. Then if the fleet remains in port, it will be blown up in a short time. If it comes out of port, it can be made the victim of allied submarines and mines.

The Austrian fleet of big ships is now in the harbors of Pola and Cattaro, with a few strays at Trieste. Although bottled up, its existence at those bases prevents the destruction of submarine bases, which are the chief seat of trouble.

There must be great fleets of bombing machines, able to carry large quantities of high explosives, also a corresponding number of battle planes to escort the others to protect them from the enemy airplanes.

Every night and every day for weeks and months Pola and Cattaro must be attacked from the sky. Every twenty-four hours tons and tons of explosives must fall on vessels, arsenals, barracks and warehouses, Pola and Cattaro, and the fleet in them must be destroyed.

It is not easy to say precisely what number of machines are necessary to develop this plan, but the greatness of the aim explains the vastness of the means to be employed.

Suppose for the destruction of the Austrian fleet some one in authority should say that 3,000 airplanes, bombing and battle planes were necessary. They must form in squadrons, leave stated places on the Italian coast, not occasionally, but every day and every night, so many machines to each squadron and so many left behind to make good all losses. It is such a great plan that a nation like America can carry it out. It can be done on the northern front during the Winter.

It is for America and the other allies to say how many machines can be spared for this united air effort that will destroy the Austrian fleet.

Austria's Flotilla Vulnerable.

The destruction of an enemy fleet from the air is only possible in the special case of the Austrian fleet. The Italian coast, so unfavored by nature for naval purposes in comparison with the Austrian coast, can, on the other hand, be utilized on account of its nearness and its configuration as an excellent base to attack the Austrian fleet with aerial machines. The Adriatic is so narrow that several round trips can be made every day. Such conditions cannot be found in any other part of the theatre of the European war.

It would be impossible for France, Great Britain, or the United States to study, from the same point of view, to destroy the German fleet. Distance, coast configuration, climate, would not permit it. Italy alone offers possibility of an action of great magnitude like that proposed.

What would the loss of just her fleet mean to Austria? It would mean her cancellation from the ranks of sea powers and loss of every military right of Adriatic dominion. In effect, should Austria present herself at the peace congress without any fleet, the Allies could, it is suggested here, prohibit her from constructing a new one in future. They could compel her to limit her maritime activity to a commercial fleet, inasmuch as she has no colonies.

Entirely aside from what might then happen to the Austrian Army in the plains of Venice with the destruction of the fleet, there would be obtained immediately a notable diminution of the naval power of the Central Empires, to the great advantage of the Allies.

There is one quarry which the Allies can have if they want it—the Austrian fleet.

Sardinia Acclaims Our Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SASSARI, Sardinia, Dec. 19, (Delayed.)—B. Harvey Carroll, American Consul at Venice, and Gorham Stephens of the American Academy, on their departure for Cagliari, were made the objects of an enthusiastic demonstration at the railway station here. Their compartment was decked with American and Italian flags and filled with flowers. People jostled each other in their excitement and efforts to get near enough to shake hands with the two representatives of the American Red Cross.

UKRAINE IN ALLIANCE WITH THE COSSACKS

Continued from Page One.

is reported that it has converted its sympathies with the movement of General Kaledine, the Cossack leader, into a definite alliance.

Advices received from Russia say that the Bolshevist Commissioners, after receiving the Rada's rejection of the Bolshevist ultimatum, sent another one, giving the Ukraine a further forty-eight hours in which to reconsider its refusal to acquiesce in the demands of the Bolshevist Government.

Another report received here says that Odessa now has definitely gone over to the side of the Ukraine. According to details of the capture of Rostov-on-Don, printed in Petrograd, there were six days of fighting before the Cossacks entered the town last Saturday. The Red Guards lost 800 men killed and 1,000 wounded in the fighting. The Cossacks gave short shrift to the Red Guards, whom they hate. The Bolshevist chiefs fled from the town on board warships. The cruiser Kolkvida (Kolchida?) grounded in the river and was destroyed by the Cossack artillery.

There has been no important fighting at Nakhitchevan, Providence of the Don, where the Bolshevist troops have fraternized with the Cossacks. A clash has occurred between the Bolsheviki and Ukrainians at Bolgrad, Bessarabia. The town is on fire.

The Terek and Kuban Cossacks are reported to be experiencing trouble in their own territories, the hill tribes of the Northern Caucasus having risen. It is also said that some of the Cossacks in the Don territory are dissatisfied with their leaders and are being won over by the propaganda of the extremists.

According to one Petrograd dispatch the British, Danish, French, and Belgian Consuls have visited Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, and arranged to exchange with Russia courtesies to official couriers.

Combating reports in circulation that the Bolshevist Commissioners have refused to convene the Constituent Assembly, Moses Uritzky, Commissioner for Elections to the Assembly, has issued a manifesto in which he gives assurances that the Assembly will be summoned as soon as 400 Deputies have registered themselves at his bureau.

It is said that a great quantity of valuable property has been taken from houses of the rich in Petrograd by the mobs that have been searching for liquor. Among the buildings sacked in the palace of Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, widow of Grand Duke Vladimir. Special dispatches say that the plundered people are absolutely without redress.

OPPOSE LENINE TO HIS FACE.

Peasants, After Hearing Him, Protest Against His Policy.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received the following cable from its Petrograd correspondent:

"A very important sitting of the peasant Congress was held today. Lenine came down in person to address the Congress, and in a lengthy speech defended the attitude of the Bolsheviki toward the Constituent Assembly. He justified the arrest of the members of the Assembly and said that the Labor Council ought to be considered the highest authority. Notwithstanding Lenine's presence, the Congress passed a resolution protesting against the policy of the Bolsheviki with a vote of 300 to 221.

"Together with the new town Duma composed of Bolsheviki, the old town Duma is continuing the session, and the affairs of the municipality of Petrograd are utterly disorganized."

DISCLAIM PEACE FEELER.

Neutral Diplomats in Washington Deny They Put It Forth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Neutral diplomats in Washington vied with one another today in specifically denying that the reported German peace "feelers" circulated in Washington yesterday had been received or made through any of their respective legations. Denials of this character came from the Spanish, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss, and Danish legations. Secretary Lansing reiterated his denial of yesterday that any offer or feeler of peace had been received by the State Department from any neutral nation.

A neutral Government, it was asserted by a neutral Minister, under no circumstances at the present time would undertake to act in the interest of either belligerent group unless it should be a non-European country or unless it were requested to act as intermediary for either side to convey a communication from it to the other side.

RUMANIA HOLDS TRUE.

Will Work with Allies to the End, Minister in Paris Says.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—V. Antonesco, the Rumanian Minister here, has issued the following statement concerning the situation on the Rumanian front:

"The armistice was simply a measure of military order imposed on us through the Rumanian front being entirely inclosed within the Russian front. It would be a mistake to make political deduction from it.

"Rumania intends to remain faithful to her alliances and to work until the end with the Allies."

RUSSIAN ARMY WAS READY.

Its Collapse Prevented Defeat of Prussia, Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—In the course of his speech in Commons yesterday, Premier Lloyd George said that at the beginning of the year the Russian Army was better equipped than at any previous period of the war, and its collapse was not due to unskillful leadership or lack of valor on the part of the troops. Had the Russian Army continued to collaborate with the Anglo-French and Italian Armies in pressing the Germans, he added, "we should have been able to bring such pressure on the Prussian Army as to inflict a decisive defeat upon them."

Speaking of the capture of Bagdad and Jerusalem, he said:

"These two great events added more to the prestige of Great Britain throughout the world than any event in the whole course of the war. A good deal has been said about 'side shows,' but Great Britain owes a good deal to these."

Premier Lloyd George said that the aggregate of shipbuilding at present, when millions of persons were taken from labor, was above the total of the boom year of 1913.

The destruction of German submarines, he said, had gone up steadily during the year. This was remarkable and encouraging.

An Appeal to The Traveling Public:

Under the general authority granted by the Secretary of War fifteen thousand soldiers from the National Army Encampments will travel to and from their homes for the holidays over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Transportation for these men must be provided chiefly on lines which are already most severely taxed in the effort to move promptly the greatly increased traffic—both passenger and freight—due to the war.

In addition to handling the soldiers who are granted holiday leaves of absence, other troop movements must be simultaneously carried out.

Meantime the transportation of industrial workers engaged in factories executing government orders must not be impeded, even temporarily.

Thousands of such workers are carried daily by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and no traffic is of more vital importance to the Country.

To meet this situation successfully, the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad therefore earnestly request that, as an act of patriotism, pleasure travel during the holiday period be suspended, and that railroad travel be voluntarily restricted to necessary trips on affairs of business.

This will give the soldiers, who assuredly have the first claim to consideration, a better opportunity to visit their homes in comfort, and will also minimize interference with the conduct of war industries.

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Announcement

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Necessities of the Government in the movement of troops and supplies for the conduct of the war have compelled a curtailment of passenger train service throughout the country, and has particularly affected those lines upon which military camps are located.

Substantial reduction has been made by lines east of Washington in through sleeping car service operated in connection with the Southern Railway and is now confined to the New York-New Orleans and New York-Birmingham cars on No. 35, and the New York-Memphis and New York-Nashville cars on No. 25.

Sleeping car service will be operated locally from Washington on the following Southern Railway trains:

No. 37, Atlanta Section, leaving Washington 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Atlanta.

No. 27, New Orleans Section, leaving Washington 10:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans.

No. 35, leaving Washington 8:45 A. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham. Coaches.

No. 29, Birmingham Special, leaving Washington 5:05 P. M. Sleeping cars to Birmingham. Effective Sunday, December 23rd, No. 29 will leave Washington at 4:15 P. M. Coaches are handled on No. 29.

No. 31, leaving Washington 7:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Augusta, Ga., Aiken, S. C., and Asheville, N. C. Coaches.

No. 41, leaving Washington 9:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to Chattanooga, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Coaches.

No. 25, leaving Washington 4:25 A. M. Sleeping cars to Memphis and Nashville. Coaches.

Delays contribute difficulties and must, so far as humanly possible, be avoided.

Therefore, the trains enumerated above, with the exception of No. 35 and No. 25, which handle through sleeping cars, will not be held at Washington for connections. They will depart on time scheduled and be limited to their present capacity.

Parties travelling from points east of Washington to points south, in connection with any of these trains, are urged to regulate their movements into Washington so as to insure connection and to satisfy themselves, beforehand, that accommodations south of Washington will be available.

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HURLEY PROMISES HUGE CARGO FLEET

Continued from Page One.

tons, some conception of the magnitude of our undertaking will be had.

"The contracts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been let to 110 shipyards, of which 36 existed Jan. 1 and 74 have been created since. In addition the Emergency Fleet Corporation has requisitioned the vessels which are building in 22 yards in addition to the above, so that the Fleet Corporation is at present controlling work in 132 yards, of which 58 are old and 74 are new.

"The great and constant increase in new yards to be constructed and tonnage awarded has required a constant expansion of our organization, and has compelled us to make changes which the proper carrying out of this vastly expanded program made imperative.

"The organization has been expanded not only with the idea of checking up and safeguarding the expenditure of the vast sum intrusted to our care but with the idea of infusing both into the shipbuilders and the workmen engaged in the art that degree of enthusiasm for the work and interest in it that is absolutely essential.

"We have recognized that it was necessary not only vastly to increase the number of men, and therefore to evolve a method of getting an adequate supply of labor and training it if necessary, but we also have been convinced of the necessity that we must spend more time training the executive and technical organization in those plants which have undertaken contracts for which their experience did not particularly fit them. The big problem is to secure an adequate supply of experienced labor and competent shipyard organisations to direct it.

"The first contract was let on April 27. During that and successive months, contracts were let as follows: April, 1 contract for 12 vessels, totaling 42,000 tons; May, 9 contracts for 76 vessels, totaling 854,000 tons; June, 20 contracts for 137 vessels, totaling 646,000 tons; July, 24 contracts, 128 ships, 501,800 tons; August, 25 contracts, 110 vessels, 424,000 tons; September, 12 contracts, 185 vessels, 1,142,500 tons; October, 6 contracts, 114 vessels, 934,200 tons; November, 46 contracts, 192 vessels, 1,054,400 tons; December, 4 contracts, 35 vessels, 326,800 tons. Total, 146 contracts for 996 vessels, totaling 5,517,100 tons.

Yards Used for Navy.

"Of the total number of yards in existence on April 27, the capacity of the following has largely been absorbed by the needs of the Navy Department for destroyers and mine sweepers: Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Mass.; New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.; William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va.; Seattle Dry Dock and Construction Company, Seattle, Wash.; Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala.; Todd Shipyards Corporation, New York; Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Standard Shipbuilding Company, New York; Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia; Chester Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Penn.; Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Baltimore; Sun Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia; Charles L. Seabury, Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., and New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Company, Elizabethport, N. J.

"It was therefore necessary to meet the needs of the program to construct not only new yards for building wooden ships, but also to construct additional yards for the construction of steel ships. The plan developed by our predecessors to standardize ship design and to build these standard ships in large numbers in specially equipped yards, in which the assembly of material fabricated in structural steel and machine shops could be carried on in sound, and will give tremendously increased ship production at relatively small expense for new construction, and without carrying with it excessive labor congestion at the yards.

"A considerable portion of the effort thus far has been toward completion of these fabricated and other newly organized plants, the sum expended for this purpose up to Dec. 1 being $9,651,000. I am happy to say the first three keels in these plants will be laid this month, and progress of yard construction is such that we can promise fairly full operation during the Spring of 1918. The fact that hulls have actually been completed within sixty-four days on the Pacific Coast gives bright promise of the large capacity which these fabricated yards are bound to turn out.

Preparatory Work Done.

"I am mentioning this largely to indicate that the work thus far has in many cases been preparatory, and has carried the usual amount of annoyances and disappointments, but this period of preparation is getting rapidly behind us, and the period of actual ship construction in full accordance with our plans is immediately before us.

"As an indication of the progress being made in explaining the shipbuilding capacity of the country, permit me to say that reports from various shipbuilding concerns for nine weeks beginning Oct. 6 show that out of 109 plants reporting the total number of employes for the week ended Oct. 13 was 102,760; for the week ended Dec. 8, 149,270, an increase of 45.2 per cent. during the nine weeks.

"It must be borne in mind that all shipbuilding effort is not confined to shipyards, but that a large portion of propelling machinery, winches, steering gears, and other accessories are built in manufacturing establishments, and these contribute thousands of operatives to the very respectable totals above. This increase in labor indicates the success we are having in adding a second and even a third shift to existing shipyards formerly running on a single turn.

"Time is necessary in the case of any organization for gathering the necessary experience and development of team spirit, so essential to successful operation, and it is hardly fair, therefore, to say that the newly created facilities shall from the day they are put in operation produce ships at the maximum capacity. According to the figures of the construction department of the Fleet Corporation, 1,427 ships of 8,573,108 deadweight tons are under construction or contract. Of these, 431 ships of 2,065,000 tons were already under construction or order by private or foreign owners when the commandeering order went into effect, Aug. 3. The new tonnage of steel ships ordered is represented by 859 ships of 3,965,200 deadweight tons. The wooden ships contracted for represent 379 bottoms of 1,344,900 deadweight tons, and there are in addition 58 composite ships of 207 deadweight tons. The output of various yards will increase progressively as experience grows and man power is increased.

"As a record of accomplishment, let me add that since the commandeering order went into effect 40 vessels, of a total of 300,865 deadweight tons, have been completed and put into service."

Tabulation of Contracts.

In addition to presenting this statement, Mr. Hurley gave the committee a tabulation showing the executed contracts, with the number of ships, their character, tonnage, total cost, and cost per deadweight ton. Taking up the fifty-eight composite ships, which are steel framed with wooden covering, Mr. Hurley submitted the following data:

The Merrill Stevens Company is building 12 ships, total tonnage 42,000, total cost, $5,712,000, or $136 per deadweight ton.

The Terry Shipbuilding Corporation has 20 ships, 70,000 tons, costing $9,520,000, or $136 a ton.

Supple & Ballin have eight ships, 32,000 tons, costing $4,400,000, or $137.50 a ton.

Kelly Atkinson Construction Company, 18 ships, 65,000 tons, costing $8,100,000, or $123.57 a ton.

The total, fifty-eight ships, will give 207,000 tons at a cost of $27,732,000, or an average of $133.97 a ton.

The data on 557 steel ships, of 3,914,200 tons, show that their total cost will be $651,627,046, or an average price of $166.48 a ton. Here is how the contracts are apportioned:

Merrill Stevens Company, four ships, totaling 24,000 tons, to cost $3,864,000, or $161 a ton.

The Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 70,400 tons, cost $10,883,840, or $154.80 a ton.

Skinner & Eddy Corporation, six ships, 35,800 tons, costing $8,400,000, or $138.30 a ton.

Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, ten ships, totaling 75,000 tons, costing $12,125,000, or $170 a ton.

Moore & Scott Iron Works, ten ships of 94,000 tons, costing $15,022,516, or $159.81 a ton.

Baltimore Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 70,400 tons, costing $11,124,200, or $158 a ton.

Downey Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 75,000 tons, costing $11,625,000, or $155 a ton.

Sun Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 40,000 tons, costing $5,684,000, or $142.10 a ton.

Western Pipe and Steel Company, eight ships, 70,400 tons, costing $10,824,000, or $153.75 a ton.

Groton Iron Works, six ships, 52,800 tons, costing $8,184,000, or $155 a ton.

Saginaw Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, costing $3,360,000, or $160 a ton.

California Shipbuilding Company, three ships, 18,000 tons, costing $2,758,320, or $153.41 a ton.

American International Corporation, 50 ships, 375,000 tons, costing $57,750,000, or $154 a ton.

American International Corporation, 70 ships, 560,000 tons, costing $115,500,000, or $206.25 a ton.

Submarine Boat Corporation, 50 ships, 250,000 tons, costing $39,375,000, or $157.50 a ton.

Submarine Boat Corporation, 100 ships, 500,000 tons, costing $75,600,000, or $151.20 a ton.

Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, 40 ships, 360,000 tons, costing $54,774,320, or $152.15 a ton.

(In the cases of the last five named, the Emergency Fleet Corporation has extended financial aid in expanding yards.)

Newburg Shipyard, four ships, 36,000 tons, costing $6,177,000, or $171.60 a ton.

Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 85,000 tons, costing $15,136,000, or $179 a ton.

Jahneke Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 50,000 tons, costing $4,950,000, or $165 a ton.

Hampton Roads Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 29,200 tons, costing $4,818,000, or $164.65 a ton.

Federal Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 96,000 tons, $15,500,000, or $161.48 a ton.

Oscar Daniels Company, ten ships, 95,000 tons, $15,349,000, or $163 a ton.

Erickson Engineering Company, ten ships, 94,000 tons, costing $15,980,000, or $170 a ton.

Bayles Shipyard, four ships, 20,000 tons, costing $3,300,000, or $165 a ton.

Patterson-McDonald Company, eight ships, 70,000 tons, costing $11,968,000, or $170 a ton.

American Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,800 tons, costing $4,235,000, or $198.84 a ton.

Same company, thirty-four ships, 120,700 tons, costing $24,820,000, or $205.63 a ton.

Southern Shipbuilding Company, sixteen ships, 120,000 tons, $19,440,000, or $162 a ton.

Pacific Coast Shipbuilding, ten ships, 94,000 tons, $15,792,000, or $168 a ton.

Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 90,000 tons, $14,580,000, or $162 a ton.

Groton Iron Works, twelve ships, 112,800 tons, $18,048,000, or $160 a ton.

Atlantic Corporation, ten ships, 88,000 tons, $14,080,000, or $160 a ton.

Wooden Ship Contracts.

Sixty-five wooden ships are contracted for with concerns which furnish their own machinery. These ships will total 243,900 tons, at a total cost of $34,070,000, or an average per ton cost of $139.69. The complete data on them follow:

G. M. Standifer Corporation, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $5,000,000, or $142.86 a ton.

Peninsula Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 16,000 tons, $2,000,000, or $125 a ton.

Sloan Shipyards, sixteen ships, 56,000 tons, $7,840,000, or $140 a ton.

Traylor Manufacturing Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $5,000,000, or $142.86 a ton.

Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, one ship, 3,500 tons, $450,000, or $128.56 a ton.

National Shipbuilding Company, twelve ships, 56,400 tons, $7,900,000, or $134.40 a ton.

Grant - Smith - Porter - Guthrie Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $4,000,000, or $142.85 a ton.

Meacham and Babcock Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $2,220,000, or $158.57 a ton.

Hulls Without Machinery.

Wooden ships to the total number of 208, of a tonnage of 1,045,000, and costing $88,691,000, or an average of $84.87 a ton, come under that class for which the Fleet Corporation is obligated to furnish the machinery. The data furnished by Mr. Hurley on these contracts follow:

McEachern Ship Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $2,800,000, or $80 a ton.

Hammond Lumber Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $640,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Heidenfels Brothers, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Hantaler Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,800,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Ioaya Harbor Corporation, four ships, 16,000 tons, $1,280,000, or $79.75 a ton.

Coast Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Vandercook & Sons, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $3,000,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Maryland Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, $2,100,000, or $100 a ton.

Foundation Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $3,000,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Groton Iron Works, twelve ships, 42,000 tons, $3,600,000.

Ship Construction and Trading Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Hillyer Sperring Dunn Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Portland Ship Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Universal Shipbuilding Company, twelve ships, 42,000 tons, $3,600,000, or $80.71 a ton.

McBride & Law, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

American Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Tampa Dock Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.75 a ton.

Union Bridge and Construction Company, six ships, 21,000 tons.

Gildersleeve Construction Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,400,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Johnson Shipyard Company, three ships, 10,500 tons, $900,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Henry Smith & Sons, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,400,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Potomac Shipbuilding Company, seven ships, 24,500 tons, $2,100,000, or $85.71 a ton.

J. N. McCammon, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Hammond Lumber Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $580,000, or $82.86 a ton.

Alabama Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $850,000.

Murmans Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,140,000, or $81.43 a ton.

George A. Gilchrist, one ship, 3,500 tons, $300,000.

Hodge Ship Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Southern Shipbuilding Company, five ships, 17,500 tons, $1,500,000.

J. M. Murdock, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Midland Bridge Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,800,000.

United States Maritime Corporation, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,800,000.

North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $800,000.

Morey & Thomas, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Cumberland Shipbuilding Company, nine ships, 31,500 tons, $2,700,000.

L. H. Shattuck, 18 ships, 63,000 tons, $5,220,000, or $82.54 a ton.

York River Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,396,000.

Kruse & Banks, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,740,000.

Fulton Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,150,000.

Freeport Shipbuilding Company, one ship, 3,500 tons, $300,000.

Sommarston Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Kelley Spear Company, one ship, 3,500 tons, $300,000.

Meacham & Babcock, two ships, 7,000 tons, $580,000.

Wilson Shipbuilding Company, three ships, 10,600 tons, $900,000.

Beaumont Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,120,000.

Coos Bay Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,120,000.

Housatonic Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $2,775,000.

Wilson & Kelchs, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

George F. Rodgers Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Sears Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,400,000.

St. Helen Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Benicia Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Wright Shipyards, two ships, 7,000 tons, $800,000.

Fenny & Bremer, one ship, 3,500 tons, $308,000.

Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Newcomb Lifeboat Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,300,000.

Grant-Porter-Smith-Guthrie Company, twelve ships, 42,000 tons, $3,600,000.

Both this list of contracts and Mr. Hurley's statement were scanned with great interest by committee members.

How America Lost Fifteen Ships.

Mr. Hurley declared that the United States lost at fewest fifteen ships, and probably more, through the Denman-Goethals row. He said General Goethals was about to issue the commandeering order on July 12, under which ships then under construction for private or foreign owners would be seized and completed for the United States. But the controversy with Mr. Denman became acute about that time, and General Goethals did not issue the order. The result was that the fifteen ships being built on foreign account were completed and delivered before Mr. Hurley took charge and issued the order, which was dated Aug. 3.

"Were some ships allowed to go to foreign owners after you issued the order of Aug. 3?" asked Senator Harding.

"Five ships which were completed when we issued the order were, but no others then or since," said Mr. Hurley. "Of the five, two were French, two English and one Norwegian."

"Did not Japan get some?" asked Senator Harding.

"Not one," replied the witness.

Mr. Hurley explained the reason for putting a ban on private contracts by shipbuilders. He said this action was taken because of the labor shortage, lack of material, and the fact that the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation did not want foreign buyers bidding against the United States, paying a premium for material and labor, and preventing American yards from building American ships.

"For instance," he said, "we were asked by England to let our yards build twenty-eight ships for English use. We refused."

"How about an American citizen who wished to build ships?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Unless he showed us he had material and labor and would not interfere with our supplies, we'd refuse him permission," replied the witness.

Mr. Hurley said he had adopted a generous policy of extending financial aid to established shipyards which wished to expand to take Government orders. Of the forty-three so helped, he added, nearly all were proving worthy.

"We have a few dead ones," he observed.

The money advanced comes out of contracts given the concerns.

Change Wooden Ships.

Senator Harding asked about changes in the specifications for wooden vessels made two months ago after some of them were under construction. The alterations were made, Mr. Hurley said, by Admiral Capps and his staff of engineers when it became apparent that the ships as contracted for originally needed larger timbers to strengthen them. The Senator said he had been told the changes would involve the loss of 700 tons of cargo space to a ship.

"Failure to specify enough material in the original specifications has made it necessary to change the wooden ships some," said Mr. Hurley. "But I do not know how much the loss will be."

"If it is 700 tons a ship, we'll be disappointed by 250,000 tons in our wooden ship program, won't we?" asked Senator Harding.

Mr. Hurley said he had heard the 700-ton figure and other figures. He did not know the exact figure.

Returning to the question of new shipyards, Mr. Hurley said there was not an idle yard or a vacant way in the country.

Senator Johnson of California inquired what the chief causes of delay had been found to be.

"Lack of man power has been most serious," said Mr. Hurley. "We've now established employment agencies, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, and we are straightening that out. Shortage of material was second in importance in delaying us. This was due largely to the transportation situation. We couldn't get cars. Many ship-building was held up because 1,500 cars of fir timbers were not delivered. But we have a car service division now, and we're gradually taking care of the transportation matter.

"Housing still presents a problem. When big new shipyards arose there was no place for the thousands of men. With the Council of National Defense we are working out a housing plan which will soon, we hope, solve our difficulties."

Mr. Hurley explained that all dissensions and misunderstandings between the Shipping Board and the manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had been obviated by amendment of the corporation's by-laws, to put him in supreme control of both the board and the corporation, subject only to the approval of the other board members. All were now working in entire harmony, he said.

Mr. Hurley did not go deeply into the retirement of Admiral Capps and Admiral Harris, both of whom were for some time heads of the Fleet Corporation. He said Admiral Capps's ill-health was the real cause of his retirement. Admiral Harris was in office only six or seven days, and the witness did not explain why he thought Admiral Harris resigned.

Donald Explains Rows.

Mr. Donald described the fleet corporation's reorganization which stripped Rear Admiral Capps, General Goethal's successor, of authority and led to his resignation. The recent resignation of Rear Admiral Harris, who succeeded Admiral Capps, was due, Mr. Donald said, to the naval officer's taking measures without consulting the Board. Admiral Harris was succeeded by Charles Piez of Philadelphia, whose office as Vice President in charge of production was combined with that of General Manager. The trouble between Denman and Goethals, Mr. Donald said, appeared to be a difference in temperament and the question as to who was in supreme charge of the building program.

The controversy, he continued, delayed the shipbuilding program and permitted more than a dozen ships to get away from the United States which might have been retained if the board's commandeering order had been issued earlier. The new board commandeered construction a week after it came into power, but the week's delay cost the United States several ships. Asked why the order was held up, Mr. Donald said General Goethals was ready to issue it soon after power to do so was delegated by President Wilson, but that it was postponed at the instance of Mr. Denman.

Asked how many vessels had been completed for which contracts were let by the board, Mr. Hurley said only one had been finished. Forty-nine vessels, he said, had come from yards already established since construction was commandeered Aug. 3. He asked that the board's estimate of the number of ships to be turned out in 1918 be given in executive session, as the figures might constitute information of value to the enemy. The estimates will be given tomorrow.

"When will the last ship called for in your program of 8,000,000 tons contracted for be delivered?" asked Senator Jones.

"I cannot say," Mr. Hurley replied. "That depends entirely on conditions. The first contract ship was finished a short time ago, within sixty-four days after construction was begun. We are making every effort to speed up the yards and are meeting with gratifying success in increasing labor shifts. The fabricated steel ship construction when fully under way will give a tremendously increased production."

"When will these yards begin construction, and how many of them are there?" Mr. Hurley was asked.

"There are three," he replied, "and one already is laying down keels."

Senators wanted to know particularly if prospective builders seeking contracts had been discouraged by the management of the Fleet Corporation.

"They were not if our investigation showed they could build ships, the Chairman replied. "But we investigated carefully the standing and experience of every concern which sought contracts and turned many down. At that we got some dead wood, and some concerns have contracts which will never be translated into ships. We never have discouraged any experienced shipbuilders."

"Has your program moved forward as fast as it should and has all been done to speed up construction that might have been done?" asked Senator Harding as Mr. Hurley was leaving the witness chair.

"No," said Mr. Hurley. "If we had it all to go over again we would avoid some of the delays."

Mr. Donald, in his testimony, highly praised the efficient management of Mr. Hurley, and said he expected shipbuilding would go forward rapidly. He was still testifying when the committee adjourned. He will continue tomorrow.

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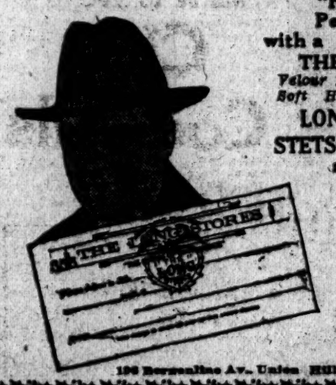

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One of the biggest counterfeiting plots of recent years was exposed late yesterday afternoon when Secret Service agents raided an elaborately equipped plant in lower Sixth Avenue, gathered in six men whom they accuse of having been chief conspirators, and grabbed $140,000 in spurious $10 Federal Reserve notes.

Chief William A. Flynn of the Secret Service, who came from Washington to give the raid his personal attention, asserted last night that the six men, all apparently Italians, had made elaborate, detailed preparations such as he could not recall having been duplicated in twenty years, and that had they succeeded in their plan to float in wholesale lots a million dollars of the currency they were well equipped to produce, they might have demoralized for a time currency conditions in a dozen big cities at once.

The Chief added that as a result of eight months' vigilance the Secret Service was satisfied it had sprung its own coup just in time to prevent a single counterfeit note from getting into circulation. He added that four of the six men arrested had confessed and said the Government's case was so complete that his operatives were satisfied they could convict in every case.

The men arrested are: Melchione Gildo Lauria, 148 Houston Street; Antonino Fullci, 180 Ocean Avenue, South Beach, S. I.; Giovan Battista Infantino, a jeweler of 11 Prince Street; Salvatore D'Allesio of 310 Sixth Avenue, where he ran the Commercial Printing Company; Anton Catella, 140 Bleecker Street, and Antonio Suterria of 800 East 175th Street, with a real estate office at 3 East 170th Street. So sudden was the descent of Secret Service men upon them that all were taken, in the alleged counterfeiting plant at 305 Sixth Avenue, in their homes, and in other places not discovered, without a struggle. They were rushed to the Service's headquarters in the Custom House and, after a grilling there, isolated not only in separate cells but in different station houses so that there might be no chance for them to confer. They will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building. At least four are expected to plead guilty unless they recant the alleged confessions of last night.

Bundles of New Notes.

It was at 305 Sixth Avenue that the principal raid took place late yesterday afternoon. There, when a half dozen operatives under Captain Henry, head of the local office, suddenly dashed in, the agents say they found a currency producing plant of surprising completeness, including a power press weighing more than a ton. There were in addition all the accessories, plates, acids, and engraving tools, and, done up neatly in bundles, 10,000 new, genuine-looking $10 Federal Reserve notes—$100,000 worth in all, which were not quite finished. The notes were described last night by a man with long experience in judging bad money as unusually good examples of the counterfeiter's skill.

While Captain Henry and his men were taking possession of the notes and of such prisoners as they took there (they would not tell which ones) other operatives smashed into Catella's Bleecker Street flat and found, they say, $40,000 more in Federal Reserve notes of the same denomination. These, it is alleged, were ready for circulation.

The various raids, with their yield of the six prisoners, the notes, and one of the bulkiest and most elaborate plants of recent years, marked the end of an anxious two weeks for the Secret Service men. It was just two weeks ago, they said, that the plotters actually started turning out the bad currency. Two nights of the present week, they say, the big press rumbled all night, turning off sheet after sheet of the spurious paper, yet the operatives, wanting not only to make sure of their game but to capture every man involved, checked their impulse to descend upon the plant.

Plot Eight Months Old.

Chief Flynn said last night that the plot was formulated eight months ago—and discovered almost the day it was hatched. Since then the Service has been aware of the progress day by day and month by month. They knew of the early efforts to finance a costly undertaking and say they were aware when Infantino, the jeweler under arrest, put $6,000 into the pot that was to make all the conspirators rich. After that operatives patiently followed the men, studied their operations, saw the plant slowly grow to its final completeness—and acted at just the right moment.

Their willingness to wait, even after they knew that more than $100,000 had been printed off, almost under their noses, lay to some extent in their conviction that none of the counterfeits was to be passed until the whole amount had been made, and until their circulation plans were perfected. The idea, it was charged last night, was to float Almost the whole issue at once, thus increasing their chances of cashing in before they were detected. Their scheme was to sell their entire production to little groups of picked men in perhaps a score of cities. The principals were to get 35 cents on the dollar, netting for themselves $350,000, and then to destroy their plant and disappear, leaving the middlemen to float the counterfeits at their own discretion, either in great quantities all at once, or slowly, a few at a time.

Chief Flynn alleged that Lauria, one of the prisoners, was the brains of the plot. The man, he said, is a graduate of an Italian university, and took out first papers in this country three years ago, but never had completed his citizenship. He is said to be a graduate engineer, and to possess the highly technical expertness essential to producing notes that would stand a chance in circulation.

Discussing the case last night, Chief Flynn said because of the seriousness of any tampering with United States currency in wartime and the preoccupation of the Secret Service with German plots and propaganda, he felt that the offense of counterfeiting should be made more serious than it is now. He pointed out that in Great Britain and France it is punishable by life imprisonment, while in this country fifteen years and a $10,000 fine the maximum penalty. He suggested that in the case of a citizen the offense in a wartime might be made treason, with the extreme punishment thus becoming death, while aliens, such as those under arrest in the present instance, might be punished as severely under an amended Federal statute. Despite the attention that Government agents have had to give to other matters during the last three and one-half years, however, there has been less attempted counterfeiting and less successful circulation of spurious money during the war than in preceding years.

WANTS RAIL LEGISLATION.

President Will Send a Message on Transportation to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Wilson will send a message to Congress immediately after the holiday recess recommending the enactment of legislation to meet the transportation situation. The President today requested that, until the message has been received, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee withhold making any investigation as provided under the Cummins resolution.

The President is still engaged in a careful study of the entire railroad situation, particularly with regard to the extent of his legal powers. He is said, however, not to have reached any definite conclusions so far as to what recommendations he will make. Both the President and his legal advisers, however, are positive of his legal powers to take over control of the carriers if, in his opinion, he deems it advisable.

The Senate Committee held an executive session today at which plans for the forthcoming investigation were to have been made. Chairman Newlands later announced that a sub-committee consisting of himself and Senators Pomerene, Saulsbury, Cummins, and Kellogg had been appointed to formulate and submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the railroad executives a request for statistical and other information.

HERMAN A. METZ EXPLAINS.

Not Connected with German Wireless Plant in Argentina.

Herman A. Metz, commenting yesterday upon the use of the name Siemen. Schuckert in one of the Luxburg cablegrams from Buenos Aires to Berlin, made public by the State Department, said that it was not strange that that firm, a large German electrical house, should have been interested in a South American wireless project.

He admitted that the same company owned stock in the Transatlantic Communication Company, which operated the wireless station at Sayville, and of which Mr. Metz was President until shortly after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Metz pointed out, however, that the appearance of the same German financial interest in both countries did not tend to link his own name with the South American enterprise.

He added that the Sayville plant, which is able to communicate direct with Nauen, had been under complete control of the United States Navy since shortly after the start of the war, and that even had it wished to engage in any sort of pro-German activities it would have been impossible, physically, for it to do so.

Receive Serbians with Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Serbia's military mission was received here today with much ceremony. Escorts of cavalry and a party of American officials, headed by Secretary Lansing, met the Commissioners. Later the mission was received by President Wilson and presented an autograph letter from King Peter. Tonight the President entertained the mission at a state dinner.

MOYNIHAN BOY CONVICTED.

Guilty of First Degree Manslaughter for Shooting of Henry Ayres.

Timothy Moynihan, 16 years old, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by the jury in Justice Goff's part of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court at 8:30 o'clock last night. The jury considered the case for seven hours before reaching a verdict. Moynihan was remanded to the Tombs, pending sentence on Dec. 28.

Moynihan was tried for shooting Henry Ayres, 16 years old, on the night of June 21, at 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. Ayres and Moynihan were Captains of rival baseball teams, and the shooting followed a game at which there was a dispute over $5, the gate receipts, which Moynihan insisted his team should have received. It was said that eight jurors voted for murder in the first degree, and the final vote was a compromise. Moynihan may be sentenced for twenty years.

TO CHECK BANK ROBBERIES.

Cook County Bankers Form a Vigilance Committee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A vigilance committee was formed last night by the Cook County Bankers' Club to co-operate with the authorities in an effort to check bank robberies in Illinois. The committee, in addition to giving active aid to the police, will strive for a revision of the criminal and parole laws, which, the bankers say, work to the advantage of robbers.

The action of the bankers came as the result of a long series of robberies in and around Chicago, the most recent being the theft of $42,000 from the Summit State Bank yesterday. The bankers called attention to the fact that Illinois leads every State in bank robberies; that 92 per cent. of bank robberies are in the Middle West, and that in the last thirty days banks in Chicago and suburbs alone have lost more than $100,000 through robberies.

MATTHEWS MEMORIAL FUND

Columbia Students Start It to Aid Their Needy Fellows.

A loan fund of $500 as a memorial to Professor Franklin Matthews, to be used by needy students in the Columbia University School of Journalism, was started yesterday by the senior class. Professor Matthews was a former night city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students at the school, wishing to establish some memorial for Professor Matthews, decided upon the fund as the best expression of their appreciation for him, inasmuch as he worked his way through Cornell University. The fund will bear no interest. It will be raised by subscription from the classes at the school, the Faculty, and alumni.

Contributes $10 for Halifax Relief.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday a contribution of $10 from Mrs. M. L. Shepherd of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for Halifax relief.

To Officers About To Embark For France

NEITHER in London nor in Paris can American Army officers purchase their service clothes so advantageously as here in New York at Stern Brothers. . . . These Kirschbaum Overcoats and Uniforms have, figuratively speaking, already won their spurs, for they are being worn by thousands of officers in training camp and field. . . . And we are distributing them purely as a matter of doing our bit, at actual cost to us.

Overcoats of 30 oz. Melton, $30.00

satin lined sleeves.

O. D. Uniforms, - - - - $27.00

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WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

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Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Merchandise Bonds Are Acceptable Gifts

Let This Be Your Gift to Yourself—
New Clothes at prices that save your money

In the rush of holiday shopping it's an easy matter to overlook the things we owe to ourselves—for instance: the good appearance that goes with well tailored, serviceable suits and overcoats. Garments like those we are showing now promise good measure of style, fit, wear and savings.

Men's Winter
SUITS and OVERCOATS
$19.75

SUITS—Tailored of all wool cheviots, fancy mixed worsteds, homespuns, cassimeres and serges in models that range from the ultra-conservative to the ultra-extreme.

OVERCOATS—Fashioned from warm, long wearing overcoatings, in Chesterfield, Single Breasted Belted, Button Through, Double Breasted, Slip-On and other styles.

Other Suits $16.50 to $39.75 ***Other Overcoats $16.50 to $64.50***

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Announce, Beginning Today, an Extraordinary

Sale of Diamond Set Platinum and Gold Jewelry

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Platinum Bracelet Watches, in square model set with 40 diamonds; 15-jewel movement. Formerly $315.....Special **$265**

Platinum Bracelet Watch, in octagon model. All platinum front and green gold back. Set with 56 diamonds. Formerly $250.....Special **$210**

Platinum-front Bracelet Watch with green gold back. Set with 36 diamonds. Formerly $185.....Special **$150**

All Platinum Bracelet Watch, in square model. Set with 38 diamonds. Formerly $285.....Special **$235**

Platinum Lavalliers, set with 3 to 9 diamonds, in combination with Sapphires. Former prices $115 and $195. Special at **$95, $165, $175**

Diamond and Platinum Bracelets, with gold band. Set with 8 Diamonds and 9 Sapphires; 5 large Diamonds and 4 Sapphires and 10 small Diamonds, or 17 diamonds. Formerly $92.50, $58.50, $125...Special **$58.50, $80, $100**

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Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

WAR BOOKS

That Have Won Popularity

Interesting stories by men who have been under fire—letters from those who have seen what has happened in Europe—excerpts from the daily memos of others who know what this war is—such books are proving popular Christmas gifts.

Private Peat—His Own Soldier Story—*Harold R. Peat*	$1.34
Carry On—*Lieut. Contingsby Dawson*	89c
A Student In Arms—*Donald Hankey* First Series	$1.34
Under Fire—*Henri Barbusse*	$1.34
Fighting for Peace—*Henry van Dyke*	$1.12
My War Diary—*Mary King Waddington*	$1.34
A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium—*Hugh Gibson*	$2.24

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.

34th St. New York.

Sale of Men's High Shoes
$5.85

895 Pairs of Shoes in the much wanted MAHOGANY color in medium and dark shades—straight and wing tip models—sizes broken.

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Smokers' Goods Of Every Kind

Humidors, smokers' tables and stands, tobacco jars, pipes, pouches, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices less than elsewhere.

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Imported Silk Reefers, $6.89 to $10.89

Of our own importation—in a complete assortment of plain colors, heather mixtures and striped effects, unequalled elsewhere.

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Men's Lounging Robes, $8.74 to $19.74

Smart check and plain color effects in single and double faced fabrics, tailored with smartness and care which are reflected in the graceful lines.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Comfortable Slippers For Men

Of Felt, warm, easy-fitting slippers, with soft leather soles, several shades. 98c to $2.24

Of leather, a complete assortment in Romeo, Faust, Cavalier, Everett and Opera styles, various colors—$2.49 to $5.94

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Efficiency is having the work done by somebody who knows how. Let us do your mixing. It will be to your taste.

Club Cocktails

Keeping the Quality Up.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now 5c. per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.—Advt.

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Offer

UNUSUAL VALUES

In

Suits Smart fur-trimmed effects, suitable for street and semi-dress.
Formerly to $150..... at $65 & $75

Coats Fashionable models developed in rich cloths and combined with fine furs.
Formerly to $95..... at $55

Wraps Of chiffon velvet, velveteen and satin, with deep collar, cuff and border trimmings of fashionable furs.
Formerly to $225..... at $85 & $110

Dresses For street and afternoon wear, also including DANCE FROCKS of taffeta, net and chiffon.
Formerly to $125..... at $45 & $65

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Congratulations!

We read with real pleasure your advertisement that you were about to discontinue all retail discounts. It Flatters Us.

No One Has Ever Received a Discount From Our Prices

You have done wisely in adopting a principle that we originated sixty years ago, and in taking this method of congratulating you on establishing an absolute One-Price-To-All policy we wish to express the hope that more merchants will see the light and follow *the wise economical principle originated by the founder of this business sixty years ago.*

Good Work Mr. Wanamaker!

House Coats For Men

Tailored of double faced fabrics, in Oxford, blue, brown, Cambridge, green or maroon, with shawl collars. Edges of collar and jacket finished with cord edge braid, at $6.75

House coats of fine kersey in fancy plaid effects with shawl or peaked collars in dark Oxford, blue, brown or maroon, at $11.75

Black Velvet and fancy colored silk House Coats, silk lined throughout, with shawl or peaked collars. $19.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

Smokers' Goods Of Every Kind

Humidors, smokers' tables and stands, tobacco jars, pipes, pouches, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St., and Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Imported Silk Reefers, $6.89 to $10.89

Of our own importation—in a complete assortment of plain colors, heather mixtures and striped effects, unequalled elsewhere.

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Smart check and plain color effects in single and double faced fabrics, tailored with smartness and care which are reflected in the graceful lines.

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Of leather, a complete assortment in Romeo, Faust, Cavalier, Everett and Opera styles, various colors—$2.49 to $5.94

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FLYNN MAY HEAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief of U. S. Secret Service Has Conference with Judge Hylan.

MURPHY PAYS VISIT, TOO

Report That He and Mayor-Elect Agreed on Appointment of 15 Tammany Hall Men.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, spent half an hour in conference with Mayor-elect John F. Hylan last night at the latter's headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. Beyond admissions that Chief Flynn was there by appointment, neither he nor the Mayor-elect would discuss the purpose or outcome of the conference, but it was stated on good authority that the head of the United States Secret Service had been offered the place at the head of the Police Department, and that he was seriously considering the offer.

A friend of Chief Flynn said that in his opinion Chief Flynn would not be loath to exchange his present position for the Police Commissionership, provided he could be assured a free hand in the management of the affairs of the Police Department. In connection with this it was stated that while no real friction existed, Chief Flynn felt that he had not received from Washington the support he should have in order to be able to be of the greatest usefulness in his present place.

Among persons close to Mayor-elect Hylan there is a belief that unless Chief Flynn should consent to become Police Commissioner, the place will go to some member of the uniformed force. It was stated last night that while Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and the other organization leaders had lived up to their promise of not interfering even by suggestions in the selection of a head for the Police Department, Mr. Murphy had told friends that in his opinion the appointment of some high official in the department to the post of Police Commissioner would be the happiest solution Mayor-elect Hylan could hit upon. It would keep the department, ostensibly at least, out of politics, it would minimize the chance of anything going wrong as a result of unfamiliarity with the affairs of the department on the part of the Commissioner, and in any event it would relieve Tammany from responsibility if the administration of the department under Mr. Hylan should not prove altogether a success. And it would eliminate W. R. Hearst as a factor in the selection of the next Police Commissioner.

In addition to Chief Inspector James J. Dillon, Judge Hylan, it was said last night, was considering Inspector John O'Brien, who is in charge of Manhattan. Some Tammany men expressed the opinion that Inspector O'Brien might be preferred over Inspector Dillon, because the latter is known to have been "too close to the present administration." Inspector O'Brien has a clean record and is known as a strict disciplinarian.

George P. Le Brun, former Coroner's clerk and at present Secretary of the League for the Conservation of Human Life, is being boomed for one of the Deputy Police Commissionerships. Thomas M. Carroll, a former hotel man, is a candidate for First Deputy in the Charities Department. He has the backing of George L. Donellan, Tammany leader of the Tenth Assembly District; Sheriff-elect David H. Knott, City Judge James A. Allen, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Senator James J. Walker, John M. Riehle, Presidept of the Democratic Club, and A. E. Stilger, President of the Chelsea National Bank. His appointment is being urged on the ground of his experience in the purchase of supplies, a function that falls to the First Deputy in the Charities Department, with many institutions under its care.

Charles F. Murphy spent an hour yesterday forenoon in conference with the Mayor-elect. Mr. Murphy, when asked regarding the purpose of his visit, replied, "It is a beautiful day," and then made a bee line for the nearest elevator. It was reported that while Judge Hylan and the Tammany chieftain remained in conference practical agreement was reached on some fifteen appointments of organization men, some of them to places of importance in the city administration.

A delegation from the Women's City Club called upon Mayor-elect Hylan yesterday and urged him to appoint women to a number of important positions in the city government. The delegation was composed of Mrs. Ernest C. Poole, President of the club; Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Mary E. Dreier, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. The delegates urged that since women possess special knowledge of the care of children, of the sick, and of the aged, there should certainly be a woman Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities. Since far more women than men are actively engaged in the education of the young, there should be three or four women out of the seven members of the Board of Education, and there should be women in the Police Department and the Departments of Licenses and Correction. Judge Hylan expressed his full confidence in the fitness of women to hold certain public offices and agreed to give consideration to the recommendations of the committee.

HYLAN PUTS A BAN ON HOLIDAY GLOOM

Mayor-elect Calls on Citizens to Spend Freely So That Business Won't Suffer.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan last night issued a Christmas message to the people of New York City, in which he cautioned against gloom and the curtailment of Christmas cheer on account of the war.

"I want New York to look out on life unafraid, whatever face the world may wear," he said in his message. "I want the little ones into whose souls this war has introduced no pang yet to have their own, for the thrill of Christmas morning is their right; the sight of the gifts love has procured for their widening eyes to feast upon is their right, and I want them to have it, and their joy to be reflected back into the hearts of parents and relatives.

"Do not reduce your preparations for celebrating this Christmas with confidence and generosity, with belief in the strength and triumph of your country, and with a heart filled with the spirit of giving. I want you to do this for two reasons. The first is that the celebration of Christmas is not a light thing, not a mere luxury, but something that weaves itself deeply into the young life. To abandon the Christmas celebration for one or two or three years would be a tragedy. For your children those years would be lost forever; you cannot make up for this Christmas in the heart of the child at any future Christmas.

"There is enough gloom in the world. Emphatically, I do not believe in the artificial production of despondency. Little do they understand the thought and emotions of a people, who think we can be made stronger by depriving us of one of the elements of strength, the capacity to enjoy. They are short-sighted who advise this course. They have confined their study to one narrow groove of life, and they do not realize what a wide, flashing tide it is they propose to imprison in the narrow channel of their narrow purpose.

"Now why do I, as Mayor-elect of New York, want this? Because I believe New York, to play its full part in this war for the country, for the cause of the country, must be an intensely vital New York. It must be a big, brave, rich, generous New York, the splendid metropolis of a splendid nation. It must shake the clouds off.

"We who are about to enter upon the administration of the city government have a task of considerable difficulty ahead of us because of the financial condition in which the government is turned over to us. We need the help of all the people of New York at their best. Therefore, I want no gloomy New York. I noticed that General Bell, who commands our New York Division of the national army, is teaching all the boys to sing, since song increases their efficiency as soldiers. He has the right idea. We want an efficient New York, and I mean efficient all through its business, all through its economic structure, from the banker and merchant to the laborer. We shall begin, I hope, by having a Christmas as full of enjoyment and as free in its gifts as we can make it."

FAILS TO INDICT KING.

Orleans Grand Jury Takes No Action in Phelps-Wolcott Murder Case

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Orleans County Grand Jury, which for ten days has been investigating the alleged connection of Erwin King with the Phelps-Wolcott murders, today reported that no indictment had been found.

George H. Bond, Special Prosecutor appointed by Governor Whitman to investigate King's confessions in connection with the case and the trial and conviction of Charles F. Stielow for the crime, intimated that the inquiry would not end with the report of the Grand Jury.

Stielow was sentenced to death for the murders, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Whitman after doubt had been cast upon his guilt by King's confession.

All the world's great books convenient for a soldier's pack found in

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734 Vols. *For sale everywhere. Price only 50c*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Dead Woman's Sister Puts Blame on Her Unreasoning Ambition.

When Miss Margaret Stubins of Mount Vernon was unable to communicate with her sister, Mrs. Louise Yakel, wife of Charles Yakel of 423 East 147th Street, the Bronx, yesterday, after trying for four days, she notified the police. The body of Mrs. Yakel was found in the kitchen and that of Yakel in another room. A pistol was in Yakel's hand, and a note written by him asked the police to notify relatives, and continued that he had planned to kill his wife to end their quarrelling.

Miss Stubins said her sister had been dissatisfied because Yakel, a stonecutter, had not advanced in life to suit her ambitions and that they had separated three times in a year. She said that Yakel worked steadily, was industrious, and did not spend his wages. Her sister was fond of clothes and of going to theatres, Miss Stubins said, and said it was one of her ambitions to have diamonds and an automobile. Yakel was 40 years old and his wife was 37. They had been married twelve years and had no children.

Are You Tired and Depressed?

Do you feel the need of a tonic? Is your appetite indifferent, and do your nerves get on edge frequently? Do you find difficult the work you once enjoyed? And, do you prefer to sit around, rather than take healthy exercise?

These symptoms accompanied by fever may indicate a serious condition. If fever is absent, you are probably just "run down."

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan has proven itself to be a reliable blood-food, and general tonic for weak, anemic, overworked, run-down and nervous men, women and children, and for convalescents, invalids, and the aged. Pepto-Mangan improves the health by enriching and increasing the red blood cells.

If you have a bounteous supply of rich, red blood bounding through your veins, your body will be healthy, your nerves will be strong, your appetite will be good—you will enjoy life.

Pepto-Mangan is exceedingly pleasant to the taste and is readily taken by children or those with weak stomachs. It cannot stain nor harm the teeth.

Friendly Warning: The confidence of the medical profession in Pepto-Mangan and the friendship of thousands it has helped have caused the spring-up of many counterfeits. *Gude's* is the one genuine Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only in bottles as pictured here—never in bulk. Reject imitations. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

Buy This Christmas Gift Today

A XMAS BOX OF

Holeproof Hosiery

"The Liberty" Hose—for Men and Women

They give freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense and are unusually appropriate for gift purposes this year when patriotic Americans are making war on waste and extravagance. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will outwear two pairs of almost any other hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, Cotton, $1.75; Mercerized.. $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs..... $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, Cotton, $2.40; Silk Lisle.. $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs..... $3.30

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn. 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3d Avenue—Open Evenings

Can Desperate Germany Break Through?

Germany's profest contempt for America's war preparations is somewhat belied by evidences of her desperate determination to win before our soldiers arrive in force. Thus dispatches tell of westward-moving German troop-trains congesting the roads to Flanders, of Austrian forces shifted to the French front, and of a growing intensity of Teutonic artillery-fire along the whole Western line. Advices that leak out from Germany all indicate that the Kaiser's only hope of victory lies in delivering a "knock-out" blow, before American forces can get into the field.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 22d, one of the leading articles deals with the possibilities in the German drive on the Western front, and how it may affect the Allies' chances of victory. Other features are:

Turning the Light on Our War Activities

Editorial Opinion Upon The Charges Before Congress of a Lack of Efficiency in Our War Administration

Is the U. S. Government Competent to Run the Railroads?
Germany's Deep-Laid Plot Against U. S.
When the Germans Awake
Building Cities While You Wait
Wanted: A Clothes Administration
Daylight in the Workshops
Fooling the Enemy's Eye
Christmas in the Redeemed Jerusalem
India's Christians for Free India
News of Finance and Industry
A Revenue Tax That Passeth Understanding
Fixing the Blame for the Halifax Tragedy
German Wails Over Submarine Failure
Transportation Evils and Remedies
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
The Best Food to Fight On
Good Results From Poor Fuel
Heifetz: New Wizard of the Violin
When the Soldier "Goes West"
Best of the Current Poetry

Many Striking Illustrations, Including the Week's Best Cartoons. This Week's Digest Cover is Unusually Attractive, Depicting American Jackies Receiving Their Christmas Boxes at Sea

"The Digest" for Your Children

"The Digest" will prove to be the most educating influence in your child's life. Seven thousand high school teachers have adopted it in their classes for their pupils, and the United States Government, recognizing its universal school use, is supplying special war time lessons for every issue. Give *your* children the advantages of this worthwhile magazine. It will delight as well as benefit them, for in it fascination is equally blended with education. The interest of THE LITERARY DIGEST will bring your boy's and girl's attention to the wealth of information and instruction it contains. This is the magazine that will help train the growing minds of your children; that will direct them to the best kind of reading; that will equip them better for their school work; that will lead them to form the habit of keeping well informed on the big questions of the day that vitally concern them.

December 22d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 cents

"This is a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest"

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Where you can buy your Victrola in New York today

Owing to the enormous demand it is possible that some Victor dealers may not have in stock just the style Victrola you want—but it is also just as reasonable to suppose that the exact Victrola you want will be found at some of the regular qualified dealers listed below:

Victrola XVII, $265
Victrola XVII, electric, $325
Mahogany or oak
Other styles $20 to $400

New York City

From Battery to 14th St.

Saul Birns, Inc., 111 Second Ave.
Blackman Talk. Mach. Co., 97 Chambers St.
Davega's, 405 Broadway.
J. Davega, Jr., 125 W. 125th St.
S. B. Davega Co., 321 Broadway.
Carl Fischer, 48 Cooper Square.
Greater N. Y. Phono. Co., 308 Grand St.
Greek-American News Co., Inc., 48 Madison St.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 120 Delancey St.
Ideal Music Co., 29 John St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Joseph Isaacs, 176 Sixth Ave.
La Scala Phono. Co., 181 Mulberry St.
Lee Eng & Co., 42 Mott St.
Liberty Phono. Co., 50 Canal St.
Owens & Beers, 31 Chambers St.
O. Pagani & Bro., 289 Bleecker St.
Schultz Novelty & Sptg. Gds. Co., Inc., 122 Nassau St.
Schmuckler-Singer Inc., 135 Canal St.
Singer Bros., 82 Bowery St.
Societa Fonografica Italiana, 152 Mulberry St.
Srivos Bros., 120 E. Third St.
Trinity Talk. Mach. Co., 52 Broadway.
John Wanamaker, 784 Broadway.
Wing Wo Chong & Co., 34 Pell St.

From 14th St. to 34th St.

East Side

C. Bruno & Son Inc., 351-353 Fourth Ave.
Globe Talk. Mach. Co., Inc., 9 W. 23rd St.

West Side

Gimbel Bros., Broadway & 33rd St.
Greenhut Co., Inc., Sixth Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.
Matthew Levin, 407 Lexington Ave.
Musical Inst. Sales Co., 531 W. 21st St.
National Sporting Goods Co., 273 Eighth Ave.

From 34th St. to 59th St.

East Side

Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 8 E. 34th St.
Wm. Knabe & Co., 439 Fifth Ave.
Landay Bros., Inc., 427 Fifth Ave.
Landay Bros., Inc., 563 Fifth Ave.
Matthew Lavin, 784 Third Ave.
Ormes, Inc., 411-13 Fifth Ave.
Johann Schick, 956 Third Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.

West Side

Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.
Bryant's Music House, Inc., 915 Eighth Ave.
Jas. T. Coughlin, 435-37 Eighth Ave.
Landay Bros., Inc., 27 W. 34th St.
Landay Bros., Inc., 33 W. 42nd St.
E. Leins Piano Co., 304-6 W. 42nd St.
Lord & Taylor, 38th St. and Fifth Ave.
Mathushek & Son Piano Co., 1569 Broadway.
Adolph H. Mayers, 783 Ninth Ave.
Jas. McCreery & Co., 5 W. 34th St.
New York Talk. Mach. Co., 119 W. 40th St.
Silas E. Pearsall Co., 18 W. 46th St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42nd St.
M. Rothstein, 590 Tenth Ave.

From 59th St. to 110th St.

East Side

Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. & Third Ave.
Wm. Ehrhardt, 1551 Third Ave.
Max Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
Paul Helfer, 1539 Third Ave.
Ed. Jedlicka, 1328 First Ave.
Geo. Lake, 1487-89 Madison Ave.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Wm. Linhart, 1337 First Ave.
Henry Mielke, 242 E. 86th St.
M. J. Roth, 1495 Third Ave.

West Side

L. H. Bakley, 2110 Broadway.
Emanuel Blout, 2797-99 Broadway.
F. Bullienkamp, 725 Columbus Ave.
Fuller & Bagley, 2106 Broadway.
Adolph H. Mayer, 1983 Broadway.
Ormes, Inc., 2331 Broadway.
I. Zion, Inc., 2300 Broadway.

Above 110th St.

East Side

Arison's Music Store, 52 W. 116th St.
Buckley-Newhall Co., 9 E. 125th St.
P. Ellisio & Son, 2241 First Ave.
S. A. Sherman, 2128 Third Ave.

West Side

Abelowitz Phono. Co., 1353 St. Nicholas Ave.
Kranich & Bath, 16 W. 125th St.
Lenox Talk. Mach. Co., 312 W. 145th St.
L. J. Rooney Co., 1451 St. Nicholas Ave.
Schnabel Brothers, 244 W. 116th St.
Alb. Sichel, 219 W. 125th St.
F. L. Steers, 3545 Broadway.
Wilton Talk. Mach. Shop, 3921 Broadway.

Bronx

J. F. Blackman & Son, 2737 Third Ave.
James Brooks, 540 E. 138th St.
Carpenter Co., 378 E. 143rd St.
Reich De Surel, 483 E. Tremont Ave.
Louis Epstein, 2976 Third Ave.
Lawson Piano Co., 372 E. 149th St., nr. Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Piser & Co., 2387-89 Third Ave.
A. D. Schouler, Inc., 3465 Third Ave.
E. H. Smith Co., Inc., 945 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn

Abraham & Straus, 422-36 Fulton St.
American Talk. Mach. Co., 358 Livingston St.
Atlantic Talk. Mach. Co., 144 Hamilton Ave.
Frank Bardonnex, 5403 Fifth Ave.
H. Batterman Co., Broadway & Flushing Ave.
Fred Becht, Jr., 19 Alabama Ave.
Bedford Co., 1057 Broadway.
Morris Bercow, 4908 New Utrecht Ave.
Wm. Berdy, 1193 Fulton St.
Buckley-Newhall Co., 1333-1339 Broadway.
Paul Chevallier, 136 Greenpoint Ave.
Crescent Hill Mus. Co., Inc., 7725 Third Ave.
D. D'Antonio, 202 Fifth Ave.
James R. De Nyse, 647 Nostrand Ave.
John Diehm, 1479 Myrtle Ave.
Geo. F. Foll, 860 Flatbush Ave.
M. W. Gibbons, 1314 Fulton St.
Goetz & Co., 31 Court St.
Greenpoint Talk. Mach. Co., 638 Manhattan Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
C. A. Hansen & Bro., 261 Columbia St.
C. A. Hansen, & Bro., 4711 Fifth Ave.
Harmony Talk. Mach. Shop, Inc., 319 Ninth St.
Ideal Music Co., 6964 Third Ave.
Jacob Bros. Co., 997 Broadway.
S. Kjeldsen, 383 Court St.
Koch & Droge Piano Co., Inc., 1096-98 Broadway.
J. Kurtz & Sons, Inc., 773 Broadway.
Chas. R. Lace & Son, 499 De Kalb Ave.
Arthur M. Lang, 758 Myrtle Ave.
John Lanzaro, 321 Court St., nr. Sackett St.
Wm. E. Lent, 317 Broadway.
Levi Bros. & Co., Inc., 1013 Broadway.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., 484 Fulton St.
Manor Music Co., 1774 86th St.
Joseph Michaels, 222-228 Grand St.
Jos. Michaels, 182-190 Smith St.
George M. Millard, 1803 Myrtle Ave.
John Mullins' Sons, 79-84 Myrtle Ave.
John Nadaing, 119-21 Stockholm St.
A. L. Namm & Son, Fulton St.—Elm to Hoyt Sts.
Neapolitan Talk. Mach. Co., 321 Court St., near Sackett St.
Owens & Beers, Inc., 1216 Flatbush Ave.
Pease Piano Co., 34 Flatbush Ave.
Price Phono. Co., 1239 Broadway.
Rasak Co., Inc., 10 Fourth Ave.
Arthur M. Riha, 2170 Fulton St.
Jacob Rocow, 302 Grand St.
Max Rosen, 160-73 Graham Ave.
J. B. Russo, 289 N. Eighth St.
Scalzo Corp. Inc., 6720-26 New Utrecht Ave.
Schweiger Bros., Inc., 684 Grand St.
E. A. Schweiger, Inc., 1525 Broadway.
Seaver Bros., Inc., 5308-18 Third Ave.
P. Settanni, 1336 Fulton St.
Lena E. Smith, 141 Seventh Ave.
Sterling Piano Co., 518-20 Fulton St.
Geo. S. Unim, 117 Court St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Whalen Bros., 219-227 Grand St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55-57 Flatbush Ave.

WORLD TO BE SHORT OF SUGAR NEXT YEAR

But George M. Rolph, Hoover's Aid, Says the Price Will Probably Be Cut Here.

CONTRADICTS SPRECKELS

Tells How Prohibition Increases Sugar Demand—Hoover Takes Stand at Noon Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A serious and world-wide shortage of sugar next year was predicted by George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the Federal Food Administration, while testifying today before the Senate investigating committee.

"Present figures indicate that the shortage will be about 400,000 tons or 7 per cent. of the estimated requirements, which have been placed at a low figure, but it is probable the percentage will be higher," Mr. Rolph said. "In face of this the Food Administration expects to reduce the price 1 cent a pound.

"The total requirements next year will be 6,170,000 tons, outside the Central Powers, while the amount of sugar available is 5,795,000 tons. These figures depend on a big crop in Cuba and the probability of obtaining some sugar from Java, which has long been cut off on account of inadequate shipping facilities."

Senator Jones asked Mr. Rolph whether it was true that England, France, and the United States were all seeking sugar.

"They are all short of sugar," Mr. Rolph replied. "France and England have both cut their per capita consumption about 25 per cent."

A serious shortage was averted in 1915 and 1916, Mr. Rolph said, because transportation facilities, particularly shipping, were adequate. Ships were then available to move the large supply in Java, he said, while now the German U-boats had cut down allied shipping so that it was inadvisable to make the long trip from Java.

"Isn't this the situation now?" asked Senator Jones. "The production for next year probably will be larger, but owing to the shipping conditions the available supply will be cut down."

"That is it, exactly," replied Mr. Rolph. "Efforts were made to have Japanese ships bring sugar from Java to the United States this year, but this was found to be impossible."

The Food Administration's handling of the sugar situation was criticised today by Senators Reed and Lodge, and this caused some wrangling. Senator Jones insisted that Chairman Reed be more courteous to Mr. Rolph.

Chairman Reed charged during his examination of Mr. Rolph that the American Sugar Refining Company and its "allies" had been able under the food administration plan to fix prices—something the anti-trust laws had prevented them from doing for years. Mr. Rolph denied this, and asserted that the administration had performed a public service in keeping the price down. Without regulation, he said, sugar now would be at least 15 cents a pound.

Sharply Contradicts Spreckels.

Before the Food Administration and the refiners agreed on $1.30 as the maximum profit for refining 100 pounds of sugar, Mr. Rolph said, profits ranged from $1.23 to $2.12. Pointing out that the average profit before the agreement was $1.029, he charged that the Federal Refining Company, whose President, Claus A. Spreckels, had asserted that the Food Administration was controlled by the sugar trust, was at that time making a margin of profit of $2.08.

Mr. Rolph met Spreckels's charges that the fixing of a price of $7.25 for beet sugar resulted in a profit to Rolph's company, by testifying that his company lost $700,000 on the year's crop because of it.

Mr. Rolph stated that Spreckels's request that he be allowed to pay a slightly higher price than agreed upon for some Cuban sugar, to keep his plant going, was declined because if the food administration deviated from the price in one instance it would be compelled to in others.

The airing of troubles between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, brought from Senator Kenyon a protest against undertaking to put these concerns on trial at the hearings and a suggestion that he did not see where the inquiry was "getting anywhere."

Prohibition was added today to the causes for the present shortage. Mr. Rolph said that consumption had been increased in the South by soldiers who drank more soft drinks, chewed more gum and ate more candy than they did when they could procure liquor.

Mr. Hoover Appears Today.

Mr. Hoover will take the stand at noon tomorrow. He is expected to give a full statement on the sugar situation and his part in regulating conditions.

Several times today Senator Kenyon again insisted that the committee should drop the sugar investigation and take up the coal situation because of the suffering in many parts of the country.

$100 FOR CUBE OF SUGAR.

Gov. Edge Gets Costly Lump After Hackensack Auction.

The price of sugar reached its high point in New Jersey on Thursday night, when a cube was auctioned off at a dinner of the Union League Club of Hackensack for $100. The cube was presented to Governor Walter E. Edge as a memento.

The dinner menu was properly Hooverized. When it was concluded Assemblyman Irving S. Glover announced the auction. The object to be auctioned, he said, was to be presented to the Governor as a memento and the money paid for it was to go to the Red Cross. Then he exhibited the cube of sugar.

Bidding started at ten cents. There were several guests from Hudson County, and they determined that their county should have the honor of outbidding Bergen, and the result was that Bergen had to bid an even hundred dollars before Auctioneer Glover declared the cube sold.

Following the auction another $100 was raised for the Red Cross by subscriptions.

SEEK POLITICAL AID TO CUT FOOD PRICES

Labor Conference Will Ask Leaders of All Parties to Use Election Machinery.

The Labor Food Conference, representing the Central Federated Union, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the United Hebrew Trades, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Labor Forum, announced yesterday that within a few days the leaders of the various political parties in New York will be asked to use their election district machinery to assist in the campaign of food conservation and price lowering. Edward I. Hannan, General Secretary of the Pavers and Rammers' Union, in making the announcement explained that the plan contemplated a nonpartisan board in each election district composed of the district leader of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, and Suffrage Parties.

Each board would direct election district Captains to notify householders to inform them of the price paid for food and fuel, and the names and addresses of dealers who overcharge or who require combination sales before they will sell sugar. John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, said the plan was a duplication of work already being done.

John J. Dillon, recently deposed chief of the State Bureau of Foods and Markets, said that when he read about the dealers not being allowed to make more than 5 cents a pound profit on turkeys he wondered how long the people were going to stand for Food Commissioners who do not know what they are doing.

"As long as we allow speculators our prices will go up," he said. "The farmers are frightened to death at the New York market. The farmers must ship to terminal markets if we are to bring prices down. The reason why they are high now is because the foodstuffs pass between three or four wholesale men before even the retailer gets them. What has Governor Whitman done with the $1,000,000 appropriated by the State to handle the food situation? That money is being spent by Whitman not to help the poor but to assist his political aspirations."

P. Q. Foy, price expert, said that the wholesale price of turkeys was off 1 cent on all grades and that the supply was fairly liberal. Inquiry at Washington Market showed that turkeys were about 3 cents a pound higher yesterday than they were at Thanksgiving time.

At Washington Market geese and fowl are 2 cents higher. H. Balzar, a dealer, quoted the following prices: Fresh killed turkeys, 45 to 45 cents a pound; cold storage turkeys, 43 cents; fresh killed ducks, 35 cents; cold storage ducks, 33 cents; plain fowl, 25 cents; fresh broilers, 35 cents; guinea hens, $1.50 a pair.

A bean lunch was served yesterday by Miss Mary Pascoe, dietitian of the Edison Company. Only the Mexican jumping bean was absent from the menu. Miss Pascoe said that she really wanted to give publicity to the soy bean, whose native habitat is China and whose praises she sang. Postmaster Thomas G. Patten, a guest at the luncheon, told of the facilities offered by the Post Office Department for shipping foods by parcel post.

Men! Young Men!
A Special Overcoat
Event at $20.00

BEARING the Kirschbaum label, there can be no questions of quality of these garments. . . . Fabrics of Winter weight, 100 per cent. all wool. . . . Belted, form-fitting and loose draping models, all new 1917-1918 designs. . . . At $20.00, we are offering these garments at about next Fall's wholesale price for overcoats of equal quality.

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer To-day in a Special Presentation of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Chic and Decidedly Fashionable

Pokes
Watteaus
Sailors
Close-fitting
Styles
Turbans
and
Dress Hats

developed in Satin and Faille Silks combined with Georgette Crepe and the new braids. Many stunning flower-trimmed hats are also included, the collection in its entirety reflecting the newest ideas created for early spring.

See them to-day—the values are most remarkable.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

We Can Deliver For Christmas

This notice is to those who are unable to take their Christmas packages with them.

We can deliver for Christmas any merchandise ready for immediate shipment purchased up to closing time Monday, December 24th, going to points covered by our regular winter routes, before noon Christmas Day.

This eleventh hour service is made possible by having in our service 160 motor trucks and 25 sleighs, a greatly enlarged equipment over last year, and we can serve you as promised unless an unexpected heavy storm arrives. Official weather forecast indicates clear weather for several days.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

To The "Coal-Hungry" People of New York:

Gimbel Brothers have just received a large consignment of the New Perfection Oil Heaters (the Famous Standard Oil Heater) on Sale today at Specially Low Prices.

Also several carloads of Gas and Electric Heaters on hand to keep you warm on Sunday and Christmas.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

Store open from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

Open This Evening Until 10 p. m.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

To Last Minute Shoppers

Don't fret your soul that you have waited till the last minute. GREENHUT'S IS READY FOR YOU. There's a grand array of gifts awaiting your choice if you have delayed. It's advisable to COME AS EARLY TO THE STORE AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN, but in any event we are keeping open till 10 tonight.

Gift Jewelry

For Father—for Mother—for "Her"—for "Him"—for a Friend—for Relatives—FOR EVERYBODY

Just a step from the street, and you are face to face with a complete solution of your Christmas problem. From the lowest price to the highest, Greenhut's Jewelry Department helps you in the matter of a choice of a Christmas gift—helps you satisfactorily and takes your pocketbook but little. Read this list over carefully. This applies particularly to "last minute" shoppers. Come here Today!

Gold Filled and Plated Jewelry

CUFF LINKS—gold plated; fancy designs; in box; at..... 25c
CUFF LINKS—gold filled; fancy and plain designs; at..... $1
TIE CLASPS—gold plated; fancy design; in fancy box; at..... 25c
TIE CLASPS—gold filled; fancy design; bright finish; at..... 75c
BROOCHES—gold plated; large assortment of styles; with or without stones; at..... 50c
BROOCHES—gold filled; pierced design; set with colored center stone; at..... $2
GOLD FILLED REAL SHELL CAMEO BROOCHES—several size cameos; at $1.50 to..... $12
GOLD FILLED LAVALLIERES—set with real shell cameo; fancy design; soldered link chain; at..... $2

Solid Gold Jewelry

10-KT. SOLID GOLD CRESCENT BROOCHES—bright finish; at..... $1
10-KT. SOLID GOLD EAR-RINGS—set with pearl; at..... $1.50
10-KT. SOLID GOLD CUFF PINS—plain pattern; at..... $1
10-KT. SOLID GOLD HAT PINS—fancy design; at..... $1
10-KT. SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS—fancy edge; at..... $2
10-KT. SOLID GOLD BROOCHES—choice of several designs; set with colored stone and real Baroque pearls; at..... $2.95
10-KT. SOLID GOLD BRACELETS—hand engraved design; with safety guard; at..... $6.75
OTHERS—up to..... $15.50
10-KT. SOLID GOLD EVENING SETS—for men; set consists of 4 vest buttons, 3 studs and pair of cuff links; in pearl, with gold rim; at..... $15
OTHERS—up to..... $35

Jewelry Novelties

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES—fancy border; good weight; at..... $1
STERLING SILVER BELT BUCKLES—engraved or engine turned design; at..... $2.50
NICKEL SILVER CIGARETTE CASES—flat model; engine turned; with compartment for cigarettes; at..... $2.25
OTHER SILVER-PLATED CIGARETTE CASES—at $1.50 to..... $6.50
STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASES—engraved design; at..... $9.50
OTHER STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASES—at $7.50 to..... $35
STERLING SILVER POWDER BOX—with finger ring and chain; enamel or engraved cover; at..... $1.75
STERLING SILVER VANITIES—plain polish; compartment for coin and powder; at..... $5
OTHER STERLING SILVER VANITIES—up to..... $39.50
STERLING SILVER CIGAR OR CIGARETTE HOLDER—real amber; in leather case; at..... $8.50

Solid Gold Rings

10-KT. SOLID GOLD BABY RINGS—chased band; at..... 50c
10-KT. SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS—for boys or girls; plain or fancy design; at..... $2.50
10-KT. SOLID GOLD RINGS—set with choice real cameo and colored stone and real seed pearls; at..... $5
10-KT. SIGNET RINGS—for men; extra heavy; fancy design; at..... $7.50
14-KT. SIGNET RINGS—for men; extra heavy; bright finish; at..... $12

Watches

MEN'S WRIST WATCHES—nickel case; good American movement; leather strap; at..... $3.50
ELGIN WRIST WATCHES—7-jewel nickel movement; luminous dial; leather strap; at..... $16.50
OTHER WRIST WATCHES FOR MEN—from $4.50 to..... $50
10-YEAR GOLD FILLED EXTENSION BRACELET WATCHES—for women; 7-jewel imported movement; gilt dial; at..... $8
OTHER GOLD FILLED WRIST WATCHES FOR WOMEN—at $8.50 to..... $25
10-KT. SOLID GOLD EXTENSION BRACELET WATCHES—7-jewel lever imported movement; white dial; at..... $15
10-KT. SOLID GOLD CONVERTIBLE BRACELET WATCHES—15-jewel lever movement; at..... $20
OTHER SOLID GOLD BRACELET WATCHES—up to..... $85
DIAMOND AND PLATINUM BRACELET WATCHES—up to..... $275

Sterling Silver Rhinestone Jewelry

STERLING SILVER BAR PINS—set with fine rhinestones; at..... 75c
STERLING SILVER BAR PINS—handsome design; set with a number of rhinestones; at..... $2.25
OTHERS—from..... $2.50 to $10.50
STERLING SILVER LAVALLIERES—set with rhinestones; handsome design; at..... $10.50
OTHER RHINESTONE LAVALLIERES—from $2.50 to..... $10

Don't Forget the Children

Surely, as Dickens said, there is no better period of the year to remember a child than when the anniversary of the birth of the Mighty Founder of His faith is celebrated,—when HE was a child Himself.

And you can best remember the little one by selecting judiciously from our immense stocks in Toy Town.

Visit Toy Town Today

Random Specials From a Chistmas Store Filled With Bargains

Ice Skating Outfits for Men and Women, today, at $8.50.

A 26-Piece Chest of Wm. A. Rogers A1 Plated Table Ware—Grecian design, bright or grey finish; put up in leatherette chest containing 6 tea spoons, 6 table spoons, 6 table forks, 6 knives, 1 sugar shell, and 1 butter knife; sale, $6.45.

Quadruple Plated Coffee Sets—4 pieces; burnished silver, thread design; $11.

6-Piece "Wear Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Sets—at $8.10.

10-Piece "Wear Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Sets—at $15.

Christmas Tree Decorations—5-light outfits, for homes where there is no electric current; $3.15.

Christmas Tree Decorations—for homes where there is electric current: 5-light outfits, $2.20; 15-light outfits, $4.40; 24-light outfits, $6.80; 32-light outfits, $8.50.

Men's $2.50 and $3 House Slippers—black or tan kidskin; all sizes; 6 to 10; at $1.95.

Men's $2 House Slippers—black kidskin; sizes 6 to 10; at $1.45.

Women's $1.50 to $2 Comfort Slippers—made of good quality felt; with cushion or hard soles; popular colors; sizes 3 to 8; at $1.15.

Misses' & Children's $1 Slippers—made of good quality felt; sizes up to 2; at 65c.

Men's Fine Neckwear—beautiful four-in-hands; made of splendid quality silks and satins; values range to $1.50; special at 69c.

Men's Blanket Bathrobes—coat models, with shawl collar; also the regular style robe with cord and tassel; values to $5; special at $3.95.

Men's Fine Soft Hats and Derbies—all sizes and in newest shapes; regularly priced $3.50; sale $2.65.

GREATEST CHRISTMAS SALE OF GLOVES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Hundreds of specials await your selection today.

75c and $1 Skating Toques and Hockey Caps—special at 50c.

$2.25 and $2.50 Plush, Velvet and Tweed Hats—for boys; all sizes; at $1.65.

Boys' Norfolk One and Two Trouser Suits—sizes 7 to 18 years; at $5 and $6.75.

Boys' Mackinaws—Norfolk, Patch Pocket and Shawl Collar models; sizes 7 to 17 years; at $5 and $6.75.

Boys' Raincoats—Double texture rubberized materials; sizes 4 to 16 years; at $2.50, $3.45 and $4.95.

A No-Money-Down Sale of Victrolas—Victrola IV and Cabinet, complete for $35; Victrola VI and cabinet, complete for $55.50.

(Sold on terms of no-money-down and weekly payments of 50c.)

No Trading Stamps with Victor Goods.

Men's Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats—regularly priced $14.75, $20, and higher; sale at $14.85.

Higher-Priced Suits and Overcoats for Men and Youths—at $20, $25, $30, $35 and $40.

Social Stationery—$1.95 Bluebird Cabinets—containing 2 quires of fine paper with envelopes to match; at $1.25.

Bayberry Linen—Beautiful marbleized cabinet, containing 48 sheets of paper with envelopes to match; regularly 75c; sale at 39c.

About 1,000 "Perfection" Oil Heaters—on sale today in the store Downstairs.

To Gladden the Heart of the Smoker This Christmas

The very choicest and the very best of everything for the man who loves the fragrant weed.

Magnificently stocked is our Cigar Department this year. Do yourself the justice to consult us if you are buying for your own use or for Christmas gift-giving. We'll save you money, and what is sold to you here comprises the best that the market affords. Come in today.

Imported Cigars

Partagas, San Marcos—in Boitre Nature; reg. $12.50; box of 50 for..... $10
Imported Perfectos, Romeo and Juliet—box of 25..... $5.25
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Alona Bon Tons, box of 25..... $2.50
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La Dureza Perfectos, box of 25 1.74

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box of 200..... 4.35
Philip Morris—box of 100..... $2.18

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Smokers' Stands of solid mahogany at $1.95, $3.75 and up to $19.50
Smokers' Stands in nickel, at..... $2.95, $3.95, $4.25 and $5.95
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Red Belt..... 89c
Bagley's Seal Tobacco..... 89c
Tuxedo Tobacco..... 94c
Lucky Strike Tobacco..... 99c
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Blue Boar Tobacco—in fancy porcelain humidor..... $2.24

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These $2.50 Solid Brass Smokers' Stands Today at $1.35

These stands are beautifully finished and heavily weighted at base; will not easily fall over; 6-inch glass removable tray; two cigar rests and safety match holder. Each stand packed in box ready for shipment.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2¼C Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 2¼C Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 2¼C Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¼C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

HUGGINS WRESTLING WITH BROWNS TO BRING SISLER AND PRATT HERE

YANKEES MAY GET SISLER IN TRADE

Ruppert Hopeful of Acquiring Pratt, Too, in Big Deal with St. Louis Club.

The Yankees may have George Sisler, the young St. Louis sensation, at first base next season after all. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the club, returned yesterday from French Lick, where he has been sojourning since the American League meeting in Chicago last week.

Colonel Ruppert said that Manager Miller Huggins was now in St. Louis negotiating with Phil Ball, owner of the Browns, and that he expected to hear from him some time today and might make an important announcement this afternoon.

The owner of the Yankees said that he was deeply disappointed because the deal fell through in Chicago, as he was very anxious to get Sisler, believing that he would be a tremendous asset for the Yankees. He said that he made Ball a good offer and that the deal was almost completed when it suddenly fell through.

Walter Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Ray Caldwell may figure in the deal, for Huggins is ready to get rid of any or all of these players if he can land Sisler here. Huggins is also negotiating for Derrill Pratt, the St. Louis second baseman.

The "knot-hole club" scheme organized in St. Louis last season to interest the schoolboys of that city in the Cardinals, succeeded so well that President Tener of the National League has suggested that it be adopted by all the clubs of the organization. The "knot-hole club" of St. Louis is made up of boys from various schools in the city who are presented with baseball passes as a reward for high standing in class work.

The passes were alloted among the different schools, and the teachers give them to the boys who stand best in the classes each week. Throughout the season these boys sat together at the ball games and became one of the institutions at the Cardinals' park. When the plan was suggested to the other league club owners, it was not received with much enthusiasm at first, because it was argued that a scheme which might go well in St. Louis would not necessarily work well in other cities.

The desirable feature of the "knot-hole club" which President Tener emphasizes is that it creates a higher standard of sportsmanship among the youthful fans. St. Louis is noted for its rabid fans, and their actions at times at baseball games are far from sportsmanlike. St. Louis probably has a larger percentage of attacks on umpires with pop bottles than any other place in the world in proportion to its size. Chicago fans have been known to exercise their arms in bottle throwing on various occasions, but they never in a class with St. Louis. Cincinnati fans have often bubbled up to the bottle tossing temperature, but even in such a thriving field for bottles as Cincinnati, their competition in this line was seconds, by St. Louis.

The hostility against the umpire has been handed down from generation to generation in St. Louis, but thanks to the influence of the knot-hole club, the young generation which is now sprouting and attending the St. Louis games on passes, will probably have overcome the practice by the time they are paying admissions at the turnstiles.

When the boys of the knot-hole club started to attend the games last season they deemed it their duty and their privilege to flaunt their disapproval of decisions at the umpires. President Tener spoke of one game in St. Louis last season when the Cardinals were playing the Phillies. One umpire on this occasion was Lord Bill Byron. He made a decision which, from a St. Louis point of view, was favorable to the Phillies. The hoots of derision from the older fans at Byron was taken up gleefully by the boys of the knot-hole club.

The cheer leaders of the boys organized a yell at Byron, and throughout the game, a great shout of "Robber, robber, robber!" came from the section of the grandstand where the boys were crowded. President Branch Rickey of the Cards, who is one of the few club owners trying to raise the standard of sportsmanship at baseball games, immediately sent out a warning notice to the knot-hole club to the effect that any more demonstrations of that sort would result in a suspension of the pass privilege.

President Rickey pointed out to the boys that baseball was a game which was played acording to rules, and that one of these rules was that the players shall abide by the decision of the umpire. This sound advice in the first principles of good sportsmanship had a wonderful effect on the knot-hole club, and never after that did they jeer the umpires.

President Tener believes that if every club could train boys to a higher plane of sportsmanship it would be a great thing for the game. Unfortunately there are too many features of the professional game which are unsportsmanlike. Even in the world series games there were demonstrations of poor sportsmanship which were a discredit to the game. The action of the Chicago crowds in jeering Eddie Zimmerman, the uncalled-for outbursts against Eddie Collins by New York fans, and the frequent squabbles between players were all instances of the poorest kind of sporting spirit. Any game in which the rules are violated as blatantly as they are in baseball is bound to suffer, and that is one reason why the game has come into disfavor so many times. The rules of the game are plain and fair, and if they were followed as strictly as they are in other sports, both professional and amateur, baseball would be a vastly improved pastime.

NEW SQUASH TENNIS DATES.

Team Matches in Metropolitan League Begin Next Month.

A new schedule for the Metropolitan League team matches in squash tennis has been announced the first contests beginning after the start of the new year. This was made necessary by the dropping out of one or two teams which were expected to compete when the old schedule was drawn up. In Class A there are now Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and a combined team from the Princeton Club and the Squash Club. In Class B the teams are Harvard, Columbia, Crescent A. C., Princeton, and Yale.

The schedule is:

Class A.—Jan. 3: Harvard at Princeton-Squash, Yale at Columbia; 10: Princeton-Squash at Columbia, Yale at Harvard; 17: Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton-Squash; 24: Princeton-Squash at Harvard, Columbia at Yale; 31: Columbia at Princeton-Squash, Harvard at Yale; Feb. 14: Harvard at Columbia, Princeton-Squash at Yale.

Class B.—Jan. 2: Princeton at Crescent, Yale at Columbia; 3: Yale at Princeton, Crescent at Harvard; 18: Princeton at Harvard, Columbia at Crescent; 22: Columbia at Princeton, Harvard at Yale; 29: Harvard at Columbia, Yale at Crescent; Feb. 12: Crescent at Princeton, Columbia at Yale; 26: Princeton at Yale, Harvard at Crescent; March 3: Harvard at Princeton, Crescent at Columbia; 12: Princeton at Columbia, Yale at Harvard.

Miss Bogart Wins at Net.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 21.—In the semi-finals of the St. Thomas tennis tourney, played at Pinehurst today, Miss Caroline Bogart of the Ellsabeth Town and Country Club defeated Miss Beatrice Morrison of Summit, N. J., in the women's singles, 6—2, 6—1, and Mrs. Ralph W. Page, Pinehurst, beat Miss Esther Tufts, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

RICHARDS IN NET TOURNEY.

Boy Champion Seeks Indoor Title in Junior Event.

An entry of forty-six players has been made for the national junior indoor tennis championship tournament, which will begin at the Seventh Regiment Armory Monday. The boys' event, which will start at the same time, shows the names of twenty-five contestants. In the junior event, Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, is the most prominent. Another player of special note is Herbert L. Taylor, winner of the Providence tennis centre honors last Summer. Cecil Donaldson heads the list of contestants in the boys' event, as Richards has elected to play only in the junior tournament.

The draws for the tournaments were made yesterday by King Smith at the Seventh Regiment Armory. They are as follows:

Junior National Indoor Championship, Second Round, (first round byes, upper half.)—H. L. Taylor, N. F. Fitzgerald, T. Adelstein, Y. M. Felxotto H. M. Dempsey, J. T. Kemmerer, F. M. Loughman, Warren E. Osgood.

First Round—A. M. Larson, M. Joyce, G. Emerson, B. M. Arnold, Jr., F. Mathews, P. L. Kyneiston, M. Gottlelb, C. E. Unterberg, W. H. Triest, A. O. Norris, H. W. Haldenstein, A. F. Lelacq, Geo. J. Reily, L. L. Mitchell, G. H. Snow, Howard Snow, J. L. Gwyder, D. Herrmann, S. Sorrin, R. H. Smith, H. L. Dornheim, G. W. Saunders, F. J. Meyer, M. Machsoud, G. H. Cook, Vincent Richards, J. B. Rosenquest.

Second Round (first round byes, lower half.)—F. T. Anderson, Walter Kern, E. H. Hendrickson, F. Sankey, J. D. Mack, M. Ardrey, J. Hobbs, S. Sauberg, J. J. Bissel.

Boys' National Indoor Championship, Second Round, (first round byes, upper half.)—Harry Gruner, F. H. Winston, F. G. McLaughlin.

First Round—Roy Plaut, T. Cohen, H. P. Kursman, K. Stoddard, Abraham Basdorf, Sd, D. L. Nottis, E. Nolan, W. Slattery, J. Lang, M. Rappaport, L. R. Comfort, H. Welmeyer, S. K. Cowan, Jr., C. F. Mathey, Cecil Donaldson, J. H. Burton, H. W. Leland, Howard Snow.

Second Round, (first round byes, lower half.)—G. W. Chapman, Preston Scott, F. T. Osgood, A. B. Sheridan.

PRO GOLFERS CONVENE.

Discuss Disposition of $4,100 Received at Benefit Tourney.

Members of the Professional Golfers' Association spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon trying to arrive at a suitable means to dispose of the $4,100 which they helped to raise last Summer through a tournament held over metropolitan links in the interest of the war relief fund. After a lengthy discussion in which several ideas were advanced the matter was carried over until another meeting. Most of those present favored sending $1,000 of the money to the relief of Halifax sufferers. The money is in possession of Herbert Strong, Secretary of the P. G. A. He wants to get rid of it but cannot find any one who will take it off his hands. The members decided to appoint a committee to take charge of the money, or else to find some suitable war fund that it should go to, but the committee is yet to be named.

SCHOOLBOY SEVENS PLAY.

Flushing and Erasmus Start Hockey Season with Victories.

Intercholastic hockey got under way at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night when the championship season for high schools opened with a spirited double-header, in which Flushing and Erasmus were the winners. Flushing defeated Manual in the first game by a score of 4 to 1, and in the second tilt Erasmus downed Jamaica 3 to 0.

This is the second season of the league and a great improvement in the playing was noticeable. A good sized crowd, which enthusiastically cheered the schoolboys, saw the games and the sport promises to thrive in the absence of amateur league hockey this winter. The surprise of the evening was the playing of Hall, cover point for Erasmus. This youngster skates like a veteran and promises to be a sensational player before the season is over.

In the first game Murtha and Alfred shot two goals for Flushing in the first period. Sparks got Manual's only tally in the second period, which was followed by two goals scored by Pickells. In the second game Erasmus scored all three goals in the second period. Vincent Botting shot the first and Mohle and MacPhee got the other two.

The lineups and summaries:

Flushing. (4.)	Position.	Manual. (1.)
Bisset	G.	Cooper
Alfred	P.	Martin
Goddard	C.P.	Schwarz
Hallock	R.	Fyfe
Murtha	C.	Sparks
Pickells	L.W.	Lamartue
Gladding	R.W.	Leahy

Goals: First period—Murtha, Alfred, Sparks, Pickells. (2.) Referee—R. L. Von Bernuth. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Erasmus. (3.)	Position.	Jamaica. (0.)
Motter	G.	Jennings
Adams	P.	Bates
Hall	C.P.	Eastress
Mohle	R.	Madden
V. Botting	C.	Kellogg
MacPhee	L.W.	Thompson
H. Botting	R.W.	Helmar

Goals—V. Botting, Mohle, MacPhee. Referee—R. L. Von Bernuth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

SCHOOL SWIMMING TITLE TO ERASMUS

Brooklyn Lads Defeat Stuyvesant High Natators by 30½ to 22½ Points.

The swimming team representing Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn won the championship of Greater New York last night when it triumphed over the representatives of Stuyvesant High School of New York in a dual meet held in the Central Y. M. C. A. pool in Brooklyn by the score of 30½ points to 22½. The Brooklyn students, with victories in four of the six events which made up the program, easily outclassed the lads from Manhattan, and the fact that Erasmus Hall was minus the efforts of three of its star performers was seldom manifest during the meet. The missing swimmers were H. Wyatt, C. Boss, and R. Francken, who were declared ineligible to compete in this meet by a recent edict of the Erasmus Faculty.

The closest race of the evening was furnished in the 100-yard swim, in which F. Eberhardt registered a victory for Stuyvesant. He was in the lead from the start, but throughout was closely followed by Burrill of Erasmus Hall, who was just beaten at the finish by a touch. The victor's time, 1:06 3-5.

Lewis of Erasmus Hall gave his school material aid in the relay race and the 50-yard swim. He won the latter event, after leading all the way, in the good time of 0:27 1-5, and in the relay event started his team with a lead that carried Erasmus Hall through to victory by a matter of five yards.

Close competition marked the fancy diving event, which resulted in a triumph for Burrill, Erasmus Hall, who received 53½ points. This was one-half point better than the total of Sinter of Stuyvesant. Lewis of Erasmus and Kun of Stuyvesant tied for third with 48 points each.

The summaries:

200-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Erasmus Hall H. S., (Wolf, Burrill, McMullen, and Lewis); Stuyvesant H. S., (F. Eberhardt, Lopinsky, Bellino, and W. Eberhardt,) second. Time—1:05 3-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Burrill, Erasmus Hall H. S., with 53½ points; Sinter, Stuyvesant H. S., with 53 points, second; Lewis, Erasmus Hall H. S., and Kun, Stuyvesant H. S., tied for third with 48 points each.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Lewis, Erasmus Hall H. S.; W. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Bellino, Stuyvesant H. S., third; Wolf, Erasmus Hall H. S., fourth. Time—0:21 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Schenck, Stuyvesant H. S.; McMullen, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; Kun, Stuyvesant H. S., third; Cramp, Erasmus Hall H. S., fourth. Time—3:14 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Hull, Erasmus Hall H. S., 80 feet; Sinter, Stuyvesant H. S., with 57 feet, second; Pick, Stuyvesant H. S., with 50 feet, third; Dunn, Erasmus Hall H. S., with 48 feet, fourth.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by F. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S.; Burrill, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; McMullen, Erasmus Hall H. S., third; Lopinsky, Stuyvesant H. S., fourth. Time—1:00 3-5.

Point Score.—Erasmus Hall H. S., 30½ points; Stuyvesant H. S., 22½ points.

ELI FIVE TASTES DEFEAT.

Loses First Game on Christmas Trip to Crescents, 26 to 17.

Yale University's basket ball quintet went down to defeat last night at the hands of the Crescent Athletic Club five in the first game of the Eli team's annual Christmas trip, on the New Moon court, in Brooklyn, by the score of 26 to 17. After forcing the New Mooners to their utmost in the first half the New Haven team relaxed in the second half and was unable to successfully combat the consistent offensive of the Brooklyn five.

The whistle at the end of the first half found the teams separated by the margin of three points, the Crescent five being in the lead, 10 to 7. In the second half the New Moon quintet, led chiefly by Butler, improved their playing and added materially to their advantage of the opening part of the game.

The lineup:

Crescent. (26.)	Position.	Yale. (17.)
Nelson	F.	Baer
Caldier	R.F.	Van Slick
Ashmead	C.	Stradella
Butler	L.G.	Damm
Trenkman	R.G.	Bushby

Goals from the field—Nicklas, Calder, 2; Ashmead, 2; Butler, 4; Trenkman, Schedd, 2; Van Slick, 3; Bushby. Goals from foul—Calder, 5; Ashmead; Stradella, 5.

Substitutions—Compelli for Nicklas, Heath for Calder, Colton for Trankman, Schedd for Baker.

Referee—J. Deering, Manhattan College. Umpire—Mr. Goats, St. John's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Harvard Sanctions Rifle Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—Harvard will give its official sanction to the formation of a rifle team this Winter. Fred W. Moore, graduate Manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, has just issued a call for candidates for the club to meet at his office on Monday evening.

FEROCIOUS FINN DOWNED.

Rogers Ignores Verbal Attack and Pins Hevonpaa to Mat.

The winning career of Sula Hevonpaa, Finland's rotund wrestler, in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, was canceled before it really had a chance to mature. Up to last night the ferocious Finn had registered one victory in the tournament that has now been progressing for three weeks. Unfortunately for Hevonpaa, Joa Rogers, a local grappler, loomed up in Sula's path last night in one of the finish matches, and the result was the breaking of Hevonpaa's winning streak. Rogers, disregarding the noisy objections of his Finnish opponent, finished the Finn in 14:10 with a side roll and double arm lock. Both wrestlers have pretentious girths and the mat was pretty well occupied while the bout lasted.

Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky., was another winner during the evening, throwing Demetrius Tofalos, a Greek, in 8 minutes 23 seconds, with a half-Nelson and crotch hold. A handicap feature of the match came in Lewis's consent to bar his head lock hold, but at the same time to allow Tofalos to employ it. The Greek never had a chance to bring the lock into play, for Lewis was after him during every minute of the bout up to the finish.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, scored the quickest victory of the tournament when he threw Fred Pilakoff, the Finn, in fifteen seconds of their finish bout. Zbyszko's winning hold was a body scissors and wrist lock.

The tournament will close this evening with a card of three finish matches and a special finish match between Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler. These two wrestlers met several days ago and Lewis was victorious through the use of his head lock. This hold has been barred for tonight's match.

The summaries:

First Bout.—Ivan Linow, Russian, threw George Manich, Serbian, in 21:28, with a head scissors and wrist lock. Second Bout.—Joe Rogers, New York, threw Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, in 14:10, with a side roll, and double arm lock. Third Bout.—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., threw Demetrius Tofalos, Greek, in 8:23, with a half-Nelson and crotch hold. Fourth Bout.—Harry Stevens, England, threw Joe Samsoh, American, in 8:04, with a head scissors and crotch hold.

Fifth Bout.—Cyclone Rose, Savannah, Ga., threw Kara Allah, Turk, in 23:00, with a body scissors.

Sixth Bout.—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Fred Pilakoff, Finn, in 0:15 with a body scissors and wrist lock.

Seventh Bout.—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw John Hergele, Wilmington, Del., in 13:13 with a half nelson and crotch hold.

Tonight's bouts are as follows:

Finish Matches—Hans Fuerst, Swiss, vs. Tommy Drask, Holland; Demetrius Tofalos, Greek, vs. George Manich, Serbian; Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, vs. Pierre Le Belge, Belgium; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Wladek Zbyszko, Poland.

LAFAYETTE DEFEATS N. Y. U.

Goes to Fore in Extra Period, Beating Violet Five by 36 to 29.

It required an extra period of five minutes before the Lafayette basket ball team was able to earn the decision over New York University last night in the latter's gymnasium. The score was 36 to 29 in favor of the Lafayette men, who played a furious game throughout the contest, but reserved enough power to score seven points during the extra period. At the close of the regular playing time the teams were tied at 29 points each. From early in the game the lead had shifted from one team to the other. At half time Lafayette was leading by 14 to 13.

The lineup:

Lafayette. (36.)	Position.	N. Y. U. (29.)
Anderson	L.F.	Egan
Keating	R.F.	Marin
Miller	C.	Baker
Bobbe	L.G.	Ebenhart
King	R.G.	Loew

Goals from the field—Egan, 4; Marin, 4; Baker, 3; Loew, Keating, 3; Anderson, 5; Miller, 2; Bobbe. Goals from foul—Egan, 4; Marin, 1; Anderson, 2. Substitutions—Lafayette: Diana for Anderson, Anderson for Miller, Cambaele for Bobbe. N. Y. U.: Garvier for Ebenfeld, Steinberg for Egan, Egan for Gardner, Hoffer for Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—E. Thorp, De La Salle. Time of periods—20 minutes.

RUTGERS VICTOR IN TANK.

Defeats C. C. N. Y. Swimming Team in Dual Meet, 48 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Rutgers defeated C. C. N. Y. in a dual swimming meet here tonight by a score of 48 to 5. The swimming of Lukens and Gallagher for Rutgers was the feature of the meet, the former winning the 50-yard dash in 0:28 2-5.

The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Lukens, Rutgers; Gallagher, Rutgers, second; Baer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—0:28 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Moore, Rutgers; Pettengill, Rutgers, second; Hodes, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:07 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Gallagher, Rutgers; Lukens, Rutgers, second; Shemberg, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—3:00 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lefsey, Rutgers; Pettengill, Rutgers, second; Thor, C. C. N. Y., third. Distance—56 feet 5 inches.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Goldstine, Rutgers; Sherwin, Rutgers, second; Weis, C. C. N. Y., third.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Rutgers, (Lukens, Gallagher, Pettengill, Moore.) Time—1:52.

COLUMBIA BLANKS TIGERS AT CHESS

Intercollegiate Champions Increase Lead in Tourney at Princeton's Expense.

By winning their second match, this time against Princeton, by the score of 4 games to 0, Columbia's redoubtable team of chess players increased its lead yesterday in the second round of the annual intercollegiate tournament contested at the Columbia School of Journalism. The Blue and White total rose to 6½ points, or 2½ better than Harvard, second in the race. With both Yale and Princeton disposed of, Columbia must reckon with Harvard in the final round today. Everything, therefore, points to the retention of the championship here in New York, since neither Harvard nor Yale has won a match so far. Max Wolfson, C. B. Isaacson, (captain;) M. Sterman, and S. A. Clapp were the quartet that accomplished this great triumph in behalf of the Morningside Heights institution. Wolfson trapped his adversary's queen in such a way that the predicament cost Hall of Princeton a clear rook. It took Isaacson fifty-one moves to lower the colors of Stillwell, but Sterman checkmated Todd in twenty-seven. Clapp, after winning a pawn, played sterling chess, scoring in forty-two moves.

As on the first day with Princeton, Harvard yesterday made an even break with Yale, so that the Crimson team took second place in the competition, 2½ games behind Columbia. The New Englanders will, therefore, have an opportunity today of having it out themselves with the intercollegiate champions.

The Harvard-Yale result was delayed until well into the evening on account of the return to New Haven of Kunkel, No. 1 on the Yale team. His opponent, Prosser, played a very spirited game, opening with a king's gambit and effecting checkmate in twenty-seven moves. This success reduced the lead Yale had established during the afternoon in consequence of two wins by Margolis and Brown. Brubacher of Yale had a fine chance to make it 3 to 0, but he lost his extra piece, and Ballantine, native of India, wore him down in seventy-nine moves.

The pairings and results:

Boards. Columbia.		Princeton.
1—Wolfson	1 Hall	0
2—Isaacson	1 Stillwell	0
3—Sterman	1 Todd	0
4—Clapp	1 MacColl	0
Total	4 Total	0

Columbia played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, double Ruy Lopez; 3, Queen's gambit; 3, centre gambit; 4, Queen's gambit declined.

Boards. Harvard.		Yale.
1—Prosser	1 Kunkel	0
2—Sloane	0 Margolis	1
3—Ballantine	1 Brubacher	0
4—Kernan	0 Brown	1
Total	2 Total	2

Harvard played white on the odd numbered boards. The openings: 1, Falkbeer counter; 2, French defense; 3 King's Bishop; 4, Scotch gambit. Referee—H. Helms.

The standing of the colleges to date follows:

Colleges.	W.	L.	Colleges.	W.	L.
Columbia	6½	1½	Yale	3½	4½
Harvard	4	4	Princeton	2	6

Wolfson and Sterman of Columbia, Ballantine of Harvard, and Brown of Yale are the only players with clean records of two straight wins to their credit. Isaacson of Columbia and Margolis of Yale have each scored 1½ points.

In the third and final round, which will begin at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Columbia will play against Harvard and Yale will tackle Princeton.

JANOWSKI BEATS JAFFE.

French Chess Star Emerges Victorious After 33 Moves.

Janowski won the fourteenth game of the match of ten games up from Jaffe, after thirty-three moves at the New York City Chess Club yesterday. The winner relied on the queen's pawn opening and the first few moves were identical with those of the twelfth game of this match. Then both players altered their tactics, but it soon became evident that the Parisian master had the far superior position. As early as on the seventeenth move Jaffe's doom seemed practically sealed. Janowski, continuing to play with great energy and circumspection, threatened a mate on the thirty-third move, when Jaffe resigned.

Of the games so far played, Janowski has won six, Jaffe four, while four games have been drawn.

Statzell Victor at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 21.—The Class A prize in the Tin Whistles December medal play tourney at Pinehurst was won today by George W. Statzell of the Aronimink Club with 88.14—74. H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst was second with 84, 7—77.

There was a triple tie for the Class B prize at 79 net among William T. Barr, Marine and Field; J. W. Rumsey of Brooklyn, and John R. Goodall, Belle River.

COLLEGE LEADERS TO MEET.

Managers to Discuss Athletic Situation at Local Gathering.

A meeting of college graduate managers has been called at the Hotel Martinique on next Thursday to discuss the intercollegiate athletic situation. While the meeting has no official jurisdiction, it will bring together representatives of all the colleges for the purpose of outlining some policy in regard to the Spring schedule of sports for next year.

It is possible that at this meeting the graduate managers may suggest some curtailment of the football schedules, as it is understood that several of the smaller colleges lost money in football last Fall. The season did not come up to expectations in many places and college athletics are in such a condition now that it would be unwise for any of the institutions to suffer further losses.

It is understood that Pennsylvania will advocate college baseball the same as last year, although it is not likely that many of the institutions will have teams next Spring. The majority of the colleges dropped baseball last Spring, although Penn and a few others played out their schedules. Military training now takes up so much time that the students at most of the institutions will not have even as much time for athletic activity as they had last Spring.

Invitations to this conference have been sent to all colleges and a large gathering is expected.

SHOEMAKER LOSES MATCH.

Beaten 100 to 69 by White in Handicap Pocket Billiard Play.

Gilbert White set spectators agog at John Doyle's new billiard academy on Broadway last night when he defeated J. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur pocket billiard champion, in a handicap pocket billiard match by a score of 100 to 69. White had an allowance of 40 points, but as the score indicates, he hardly needed such a liberal allotment. Until the shot before the close White was actually outplaying Shoemaker on even terms, and he would have succeeded in carrying this to the end except for a miss of an easy shot. Shoemaker had a high run of 19 and White's best inning was 14.

In the English billiard tournament, J. Dawson defeated Henry Lake by a score of 200 to 195. Dawson's best break was 37 and Lake's was 22.

CLARK HAS CLUSTER OF 56.

Pocket Billiard Player Makes High Run, Defeating Grogan.

Playing a remarkably clever game of pocket billiards, George Clark defeated Charles Grogan in the New York State championship tournament at Lawler Brothers Academy in Brooklyn last night by a score of 100 to 23. Grogan never had much of a chance in the event, so great was Clark's skill. The former broke the balls and then Clark ran off a cluster of fifty-six. Grogan replied with a run of twenty-two, but was able to get only one other ball in the remainder of the match.

Amateurs to Clash at N. Y. A. C.

The next amateur boxing tournament to be conducted by the New York Athletic Club will be held in the Winged Foot gymnasium on Jan. 17 and 19. Entry blanks for the event were sent out yesterday and show competitions scheduled in four classes at 110, 118, 130, and 150 pounds. The 150-pound division will be a novice class, open to the local A. A. U. boxers who have never won a first or second prize.

Boston A. A. Games Feb. 2.

The twenty-ninth annual invitation handicap track and relay carnival of the Boston Athletic Association will be held in Mechanics' Building, Boston, Feb. 2. Many colleges find these games attractive for their relay runners and it is expected that a full entry will be sent in from all the New England institutions especially.

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RED CROSS CAMPAIGN EXTENDED FOR WEEK

Committee Takes Action Because of Delay at Start—250,000 Enrolled Here.

100 PER CENT. CLUB GROWS

District in Charge of Miss Charlotte Delafield, with Enrollment of 11,170, Now in Lead.

The Red Cross Membership Committee, which was to have ended next Monday night, will be continued, with the exception of Christmas Day, until next Saturday. The extension is due to the fact, the campaign managers stated last night, that supplies did not reach the various chapters until the second or third day of the campaign. The delay was due to weather and congested railway conditions. For next week's campaign many additional volunteers, especially women, will be needed, and all who desire to assist should communicate with the headquarters of the Campaign Committee, at 244 Madison Avenue. The estimated total of new members obtained in Manhattan to date, as made public late last night, is 250,000, and of these 75,000 have been enrolled at booths by women working under the direction of Mrs. James W. Gerard.

A statement issued by the Membership Committee last night contains the correction of a story which was issued Thursday night from the headquarters of the committee, 244 Madison Avenue, which was that a Red Cross enrolling booth in Aeolian Hall had been destroyed by Christian Scientists and the woman in charge of the booth informed that "the Christian Scientists do not approve of the Red Cross." The officials of the Christian Science Church denied the truth of this story yesterday, and, following a second investigation of the report, the Red Cross issued the following statement:

It appears that rather more was made of an incident at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, when the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, held its mid-week meeting. It was reported to headquarters that the woman in charge of the enrolling booth had been told she could not work there and that the posters and booth had been destroyed. A fuller investigation than was possible last night convinces Frank Presbrey, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, that the woman making the report overestimated the importance of what was said and done, and that there really was nothing derogatory to the interests of the Red Cross in the incident. In addition, the Christian Scientists have convinced the committee that in many ways they have shown their interest in Red Cross work as individuals and as a body.

Rush for 100 Per Cent. Club.

If the Hundred Per Cent. Club of the Red Cross Christmas membership drive campaign keeps on growing the next thing suggested by the campaign director will be a Hundred Per Cent. Club for New York City. The number of firms reporting the enrollment of all of their employes in the Red Cross is the feature of the big drive. The telephones at headquarters began to ring early yesterday with the boards "from stores and factories where the last name had been taken over night. Included were a number who said that all or most of their employes had become members some time ago, and they wanted to be counted in on the Hundred Per Cent. proposition. It was explained that the honor roll, known as the Hundred Per Cent. Club, was a creature only of the present drive, and membership was confined to those enrolling members at the time.

Among the new ones enrolled are the following: Manhattan Desk Company, Nurses' Outfitting Association, Inc.; Globe Transportation Company, Inc.; Arnheim, Inc.; Gotham National Bank; Armstrong-Robins Corporation, Bradley & Merrill, Bradley Studios, Thatcher & Bartlett, John Baird, J. P. Stevens & Co., Hogeson Brothers, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Scotia Worsted Mills, New York branch Atlas Portland Cement Company, Paul Block, Inc.; Tiffany & Co.; F. A. Gillespie, G. Schirmer & Co., Inc.; Marcus & Co., A. Gussow Company, American Bridge Company, and United States Steel Products Export Company. Among the first to become members of the Hundred Per Cent. Club was the Bankers Trust Company, but through error it did not get on the honor roll.

George O. Tamblyn, director of the membership campaign, said yesterday that the campaign was proceeding satisfactorily. He added that the district which had enrolled the most new members was that in charge of Miss Charlotte Delafield, which, including yesterday's returns, had enrolled 11,170 new members. The district in which Mrs. Henry Morgenthau is in charge is second, with 10,068 new members reported up to Thursday night.

Half of Money to Remain Here.

"I should like," said Mr. Tamblyn, "to call attention of the public to the fact that 50 cents of every dollar membership may remain in the workrooms of the New York County Chapter to buy supplies for the women who are to work. Another thing of importance is that information has come to me from Washington that the most critical hour of the war has come. The time when citizens of the United States may remain good citizens and not do their bit for the winning of the war has passed. There are only two classes of people in the city today—traitors and Americans—and the Red Cross is one of the many practical opportunities for any one to show his disposition to do something for his country.

"I am greatly encouraged by the showing among the schools. New York will enroll a larger percentage of students than any large city in the United States."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is appearing at the Palace Theatre, has paid an unusual compliment to the Red Cross in keeping on the boards "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor" until the close of the drive Monday evening. She had intended changing the bill to répertoire this week. Her play which features two Red Cross dogs which have seen service and been wounded on the battle front and Red Cross nurses in action, seemed so timely for the Red Cross drive week, however, that Mme. Bernhardt, after receiving many letters telling how much good she was doing, decided to make no change until next week. Mme. Bernhardt also is making speeches daily in behalf of the campaign.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company and general Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Atlantic Division, announced last night that in the Red Cross drive for new members the Atlantic Division had passed the 1,000,000 mark. It was also announced from the office of Mr. Sabin that advices had been received from Washington headquarters that Ohio had enrolled 778,000 new members; Indiana, 437,000 new members, and Kentucky, 203,000 new members. In Minneapolis in the course of four hours there were 58,033 new members enrolled by 5,000 volunteer workers. St. Paul reported 45,000 new members.

One county in the State of Oregon is particularly proud of its achievement in gaining recruits to the Red Cross, and has issued a challenge to any other county in the country to equal its showing. Out of a population of 21,000 people in Umatilla County in that State 7,250 new members of the Red Cross were enrolled.

RED CROSS WORKERS IN SCHWAB'S HOME

Steel Man Gives Part of His Riverside Drive House to 200 Knitters.

Of all the Red Cross workers in the world, those who have the most elaborate quarters are the members of the West Side Branch of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. They are quartered in Charles M. Schwab's home on Riverside Drive, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets. The head of the Bethlehem Steel Company has given the use of three rooms on the ground floor, and there every day 200 women knit, make bandages, and perform other duties for the Red Cross.

Not only have Mr. and Mrs. Schwab donated the use of part of their home to the Red Cross workers of the west side, headed by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, but every day Mrs. Schwab works with them at whatever job is assigned to her. Mr. Schwab looks in with a smile and a good word whenever he gets time, and with a promise that when the wool or cotton runs low he may be called upon for a new supply.

The rooms which Mr. and Mrs. Schwab have contributed for the use of the Red Cross are entirely given over to the workers. The knitters of sweaters and socks and the makers of bandages are not affected by the ministrations of the servants in every other part of the house and have their workshop all to themselves.

The Schwab home is one of the most pretentious in New York. It was completed in 1906 at a cost estimated at $3,500,000. The site, which is a whole block, belonged to the New York Orphan Asylum. The land cost Mr. Schwab $800,000, and the building, a French château reproduction, of steel and marble, cost $1,000,000. The interior decorations cost about $1,500,000, and other accessories added to the cost. In it are a great number of famous art objects which the Schwabs collected in the years before the war made Mr. Schwab so busy with the manufacture of munitions that he has had no time for anything else.

On the floor on which the Red Cross workers are quartered are the drawing and reception rooms, dining and breakfast rooms. The quarters of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab are on the second floor. The third floor is given over to guests' rooms, and the servants' quarters occupy the entire fourth floor. The soldiers in France who don the garments made at Mr. Schwab's house may not know that they were made in what is considered the most accurate reproduction in America of the scenes in the French châteaux the German-made ruins of which they see from day to day.

DROPS RED STAR FROM LIST.

Charity Organization Cancels Approval of Animal Relief Body.

The Charity Organization Society announced yesterday that it had removed from its list of approved war charities the American Red Star Animal Relief of 25 State Street, Albany. While no other announcement than this was made by Barry C. Smith, Secretary of the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society, it was learned that the action was taken on complaint of the American Red Cross that the Red Star had made use of the Red Cross in obtaining funds.

According to an official of the Red Cross, the Red Star sent out thousands of appeals to all parts of the country saying that the Red Cross and the Red Star were working together, the Red Cross to care for soldiers, and the Red Star to care for animals. It was said that the sheets of paper on which the appeal was printed contained a Red Cross in the corner and a Red Star in another, and that the general makeup of the paper corresponded to that on which Red Cross appeals were issued. The head of the Red Star is Dr. W. O. Stillman of Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—When asked tonight about the withdrawal of the Charity Organization Society's indorsement, Dr. W. O. Stillman, Director General of the American Red Star Animal Relief, said:

"This evidently refers to a question which was raised some time shortly before the middle of October, concerning a small leaflet which was printed by the Red Star giving its program of service on one side, and a general statement about the work of the Red Star and its value to the army on the other side of the leaflet. The reverse side of the leaflet was headed, 'The Red Star and the Red Cross,' and bore a small red star and red cross at opposite ends of the title. The only reference to the Red Cross in the subject matter was the following statement: 'In the army relief work of the future the Red Cross and the Red Star will march side by side, succoring distress, relieving suffering, and saving lives.' Some minor official in the office of a division of the Red Cross in New York called attention to the use of the red cross and suggested that it was illegal.

"There seemed some question whether the use of the cross, which is employed so generally in the newspapers and all sorts of literature, was really illegal or not, so a representation was made that the Red Star in any way represented the Red Cross or had anything to do with it. Assurance was promptly given to the Red Cross office that the leaflet would be withdrawn from circulation at once, and the matter submitted to the head Red Cross office in Washington.

"Every leaflet in the office of the Red Star was so thoroughly destroyed that the only copy which we have left is one which was torn across and has been pasted together. As far as I am aware the matter was settled at that time to the satisfaction of both sides. The Washington office indorsed the conception of the local New York Red Cross official. It was a matter which made little or no difference to the Red Star, and I had supposed that the incident was closed long ago."

Dr. Stillman said further that the American Red Star Animal Relief was organized at the suggestion of Secretary of War Baker, writing to him as President of the American Humane Association.

According to officials of the Red Star Animal Relief, its financial report shows that on Oct. 1, 1916, there was cash on hand $1,943.94. Receipts for the year ended Oct. 1, 1917, including contributions from branches, auxiliaries, junior leagues, other organizations, and individuals, were $19,043.30. There were also miscellaneous receipts of $115.66. Disbursements for the year ended Oct. 1 were $9,834.71. Cash on hand Oct. 1 was $11,268.19.

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TWIN MELODRAMA SHOWN IN 'YES OR NO'

Two Stories Told Simultaneously by Means of a Novel Stage Device.

'ON TRIAL' METHOD VARIED

Commonplace Material Rather Baldly Developed, but with Some Bright Lines.

YES OR NO, a drama in a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue, by Arthur Goodrich. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Nell	Eva Francis
Gerald Kent	Kalman Matus
Margaret Vane	Willette Kershaw
Donald Vane	Frank Wilcox
Phil	Walter Regan
Paul Derrick	Byron Beasley
Dr. Malloy	Halbert Brown
Minnie	Emilie Polini
Jack	Robert Kelly
Emma	Marjorie Wood
Tom	John Adair, Jr.
Ruth	Lois Bartlett
Ruth	William Read
Ellen	Margaret Lytle
Leach	Malcolm Duncan
Hooker	John Butler
Kittie	Bliss Milford
Daniel Berry	Frank Aberwald
Ruth Berry	Alice Smyth
Nicholas Rankin	Irving Dillon

The title of the new offering at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre might well tempt the reviewer to brevity, if not to wit. According to ordinary standards the play should be dismissed with a summary negative. As drama, even as melodrama, it is crude and bald enough. But for once the play is not the thing. The thing is the plays, for this melodrama is twins.

In "On Trial" we saw a story told backward from the point of view of the courtroom scene in which it culminated. Arthur Goodrich, who is as new to the theatre as was Elmer Reisenstein, employs the same general method, but with this difference that what he gives us is a two-ring circus. In order to prevent a young wife from eloping, two older women tell her the sad stories of their own lives. That is in the prologue, which ends as they begin their narratives.

For three acts the stories are developed simultaneously, on a stage showing two interiors. One is an "uptown" scene of luxury, and the other a "downtown" tenement. The wives in both are neglected by overbusy husbands, but the particular curse of one is idleness and of the other drudgery. The wife of luxury yields to temptation and runs it. The tenement wife resists and is more fortunate.

An epilogue crowns the work, in which the experience thus handed down teaches the young wife of the prologue its lesson.

The stage mechanism of this simultaneous narrative, which is the work of Jesse J. Robbins, is a distinct novelty. There is no division wall between the two little sets, and both are always in view. But only one is used at a time. Attention is focused on the side where the action is progressing by a clever arrangement of lights.

On the front of the balcony are six pairs of baby spotlights, one in each pair giving amber light and the other white light. When the scenes of luxury and idleness are progressing they are lit with amber light, the other half of the stage being in deep shadow. The tenement scene, in turn, is flooded with white light and the ambers dimmed. The arrangement is far less destructive of illusion than might be supposed, and in fact results in effects of contrast as telling as they are novel. An especially neat trick is turned by showing both ends of a telephone conversation.

Willette Kershaw and Emilie Poloni are the middle-aged women of prologue and epilogue, and in the main play Miss Kershaw is the young wife of "uptown" and Miss Poloni the wife of the tenement. Both play with their familiar presence and skill.

The others are mainly cramped by the fact that the melodrama gives little scope for characterization, and the limited playing space small opportunity for telling action. But the acting was competent throughout.

The tenement scenes fare best on the whole. Marjorie Wood shines briefly as the wife's slangy and vivacious sister, and John Adair, Jr., as her bumptious brother. In their scenes the lines are most amusing, and while they lasted the audience laughed heartily.

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THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 65c.

KREISLER PLAYS QUARTET.

He Joins Letz, Svecenski, and Willeke in a First Concert.

It was a happy thought that the Kneisel Quartet should not wholly disappear—with its formal disbandment last Spring, but that the inestimable treasures of knowledge, experience, and ripe judgment its members have accumulated in the practice of chamber music should still be kept intact and united to the genius of Fritz Kreisler. Mr. Kneisel has retired; his three associates, Messrs. Letz, Svecenski, and Willeke, joined with Mr. Kreisler last evening in Aeolian Hall in the first of a series of three concerts to be given in the course of the season. Mr. Kreisler has also, for the present, retired, but his retirement had the proviso that he would still keep the engagements he had made for charitable causes. His share in these three concerts is to be given to a charitable cause, the fund of the Bohemians for the benefit of needy musicians.

The opportunity to have the new organisation appealed to many lovers of chamber music; to the old admirers of the Kneisel Quartet, and to such few more as the hall would hold. And as the hall was filled last evening, and there was great enthusiasm prodigally expressed, a great greeting for the four players when they came on, and much approval for what they did. The program was made up of three of the most perfect and beautiful of string quartets, which have many times been on the programs of the Kneisel Quartet; Mozart's quartet in C, the first of Beethoven's "Rasumofsky" quartets, Op. 59, No. 1, in F, and Schubert's quartet in A minor, Op. 29.

It appeared immediately that the new association was other than and different from the Kneisel Quartet; and necessarily. The exchange of one for another artistic personality would make it so, and especially an artistic personality so strong and so individual as Mr. Kreisler's. That personality at once dominated the performance, and was the source and the inspiration of much that was splendidly vital and spirited, deeply emotional, and profoundly felt in the playing of the three compositions. The effect was greatly stimulating and was so sensed by his listeners.

Mr. Kreisler has spent his life hitherto in solo performances. Ensemble playing necessarily means for such an artist a great change of ideal and of method. There was nothing in his doings last evening to suggest the great artist slighting the task or the great artist condescending to it. He is, indeed, a great enough artist to realize that what he was doing was in some ways greater and in some ways more difficult than what he was accustomed to. Nor need it be denied that he dominated the performance at times unduly, or that his enthusiasm sometimes carried him away, or that the perfection of ensemble, for these and other reasons, was not always of the highest. Perfection of ensemble, one of the first premises and greatest beauties of quartet playing, is a plant of slow growth that does not spring up over night. It should also be said that there were moments—not many—when the purity of intonation was not absolute.

But the performance was in many respects a wonderfully fine one—very stirring, very stimulating, touching many of the depths and the heights, and even in these familiar works reaching new and unexplored corners and recesses.

WAR TAX NOTICE AT OPERA.

Patrons Told of Collections on Subscriptions—"Boris Godunoff" Sung.

With official notice to operagoers that the Government will collect war tax on subscriptions from now on, the Metropolitan programs last night contained a second insert for a singer indisposed. The pair of special notices were soon scattered over the lobbies and floors like a snowstorm. The opera tax, once paid in advance last Fall, had been refunded to the amount of about $100,000, which must now, barring the interval from Nov. 12 to Dec. 15, be collected again.

"Boris Godunoff" was the opera last evening with Louise Homer, Didur, and others in rôles made memorable through the Russian historic tragedy's thirty performances in its six seasons in New York. Flora Perini at the last moment took the part of the royal nurse in place of Miss Howard, who had a cold. Basil Ruysdael, new as Variaam, among a host of quaint minor characters, won more than a few hearty laughs for the tippling monk from an audience in holiday mood and surprising numbers.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2. Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempla, Matzenauer, Howard, Kanders; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodansky.
Eve. at 8 (75c. to $3). L'Oracolo. Easton, Bentley; Scotti, Ananian, Didur, Rossi, Fagliacci. Music; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert (50c to 1.50). Heifetz, Russian Violinist; Condo, Soprano (debut); Mardones, Ent. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Monteux.
Tues., XMAS DAY MAT. at 1 (75c to $2). BOHEME. Peterson, Miller; McCormack, De Luca, Didur, Segurola, Leonard. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Sparkes, Howard, Ezner; Whitehill, Diaz. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rigoletto. Hempel, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c. to $3), Boris Godunow. Matzenauer; Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Papi.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 25, at 8, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Maitfield; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Con. Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
GALA CONCERT
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29.
GABRIEL PIERNE'S
EXQUISITE FLEMISH LEGEND
"THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE"
Entire Chorus of 250 from the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Chorus of 200 Children from N. Y. Public Schools. Soloists:
Florence Macbeth, Edith Chapman-Goold, Albert Lindquest, Royal Dadmun.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
Tickets now on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Building.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
HALIFAX Sufferers' Benefit
ALMA GLUCK
ZIMBALIST
JOSEF STRANSKY
AND THE
PHILHARMONIC
Orchestra Volunteer Their Services in Aid of the Stricken City.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.
BUY TICKETS AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Manager.

Grand Central Palace 46th & Lex. 1 P. M. to 10:30. Xmas, 8 P. M.
NOW OPEN
CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL
And Children's Wonderland
Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy, Santa Claus, 20 others. ALL FREE.
EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!
Children, 25c. Adults, 50c
Enlisted Men's Children Admitted Free.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily, | Popular
& 47th. | 2:15 & 8:15 | Prices.
THE GOLDEN CROOK with Billy Arlington.

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ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GEO. M. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN | HER REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today 2:20.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
THE GRASS WIDOW
XMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25TH. SEATS NOW.
"GOING UP" A MUSICAL COMEDY NOVELTY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY,
The Country Cousin
MONDAY EVE., DEC. 24—SEATS NOW
CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present
WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE
By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.
GENERAL POST A New Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:20.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND
by Philip Moeller

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30.
MAT. TODAY Matinee TODAY 2:30. PHONE EARLY FOR SEATS. BRYANT 4231
LOU TELLEGEN MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO 39TH ST. THEATRE.
in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
NEXT MON. EVE., 8:30, SEATS NOW.
A. H. WOODS presents
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Xmas, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
Words & Music
A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. EV'GS 8:20.
LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS & Extra Added Star ELSIE JANIS
"MISS 1917"
MAT. TODAY. REDUCED PRICES. SUN. NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT.
Holiday Matinees—Popular Prices.
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A Night in Spain" Spanish Dance Revue

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
Don't Miss the Children's Holiday Matinee at the Cohan & Harris Next Week.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:15.
THE VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
SUNDAY NIGHT, VALVERDE CONCERT

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Thurs., 2:30.
130TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone | GLOBE B'way 46th St.
JACK O' LANTERN | Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER
YVETTE GUILBERT
TOM'W EVE. AT 8:15. LAST RECITAL. CHANSONS DES SOLDATS DE FRANCE, ASSISTED BY
SAM FRANKO and EMILY GRESSER.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
TONIGHT at 8:15. People's Symphony ann'ce
FLONZALEY QUARTET
in the third of six Sat. Chamber Concerts at Washington Irv. H. S. (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.)
Subscriptions 4 remaining concerts $1.
TICKETS AT DOOR TONIGHT.

Louis Edgar Johns
American Composer
HUNTER COLLEGE, AT 8:15 THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Direct Subway at 8:15.
GLIDING O'HARAS, "EXPANSION," NAPPY AND HIS ARMY, & 6 OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

MOTION PICTURES.

44TH STREET THEATRE
COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUN) NIGHT AT 8:20 AND THEREAFTER.
PRIZMA COLOR PRESENTATION
DAILY MATINEES 2:30-25-50-75-$1
EVENINGS 8:20
TEL. BRYANT 7292
THE POWER THAT GETS U. S. "OVER THERE" SEE
OUR NAVY
THOUSANDS OF MEN—HUNDREDS OF SHIPS—AIRPLANES—TORPEDOES IN ACTION
THRILLING FROM START TO FINISH

LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42nd ST. Tonight, 8:30, 50c. to $1. Twice Sunday, 3 & 8:30 p.m.
William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece
Les Miserables
Pop. Mat. 2:30 Today, 25c to $1

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3380
STRAND THOS. H. INCE'S, "THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY, 26c & 50c.
B'way & 47th St. MAE MARSH in "The Cinderella Man." Popular concert today 2:15. Strand Symphony Orchestra.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10c, 20c, 30c.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MADGE EVANS in "THE VOLUNTEER"

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
A BIG BILL OF KNOCKOUTS!

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 81
Nightly at 9. Mat. Today, 2:30. Xmas at 3. A HIT!
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
I. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

BROADHURST 44 W. of B'way Tonight, 8:15
No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM ELLIOTT
MAXINE
IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
Good Balcony Seats Tonight, $3 to $1.

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Thurs.
G. M. Anderson & L. Lawrence Weber offer
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO
By ARTHUR GOODRICH.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. At Xmas Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

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"It had plenty of the well known commodity that made Jamaica famous."—Times.
A Smart Up-to-Date Musical Comedy FLO-FLO

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:35. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
No Mat. Xmas. Xtra Mat. Fri., Dec. 28.

BIJOU W. 45th St.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Mats. Today, Xmas, Wed. & New Year's.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30.
LAST WEEK
Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play "L'ELEVATION" (THE HEIGHTS).
Xmas Night, Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
AT THE
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR OPENING CHRISTMAS NIGHT. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WHY MARRY? With NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY
A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton.
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?
Last 2 Performances
CHRISTMAS EVE., DEC. 24
Moving from the Republic
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH"
EXTRA MATS. XMAS and NEW YEAR'S.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION with LEO CARRILLO
LOMBARDI, Ltd.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed., 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, near B'way. Evs

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1917.

NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

The British Prime Minister says what Mr. WILSON has repeatedly said, that there can be no peace without victory "over the controlling caste in "Prussia, which must abandon mili- "tarism." Until the Prussian caste and its cult of militarism are destroyed, a treaty of peace with Germany would be an empty pact. The world will never be safe until the ambition of conquest and dominion has been driven from the German mind. It is an article of Germany's faith that by the sword or by commercial conquest she must extend her sway over the whole face of the earth, and it is certain that until Prussian militarism is destroyed in spirit and in substance, she will continue her preparations for that end. The Powers now arrayed against her would remain armed camps, continually for their own protection augmenting their military strength. The war, with all its costs, would have been a fruitless adventure. Moreover, and here again LLOYD GEORGE adopts the deliberate conclusion of Mr. WILSON, a treaty of peace entered into with the present German Government, with Germany unregenerated, would be without value. We can have no faith in Germany's word or pledge. "The old "German truth and honor have gone "by the board," said a German professor not long after the beginning of the war. Good faith and responsibility are of the very soul of treaties. In honor and good faith Germany is a pauper. The only treaty we can accept is a treaty made after the spirit of militarism has been beaten out of her.

Why is it that the Kaiser and his military and political advisers, the German people themselves, refuse to see that the war cannot stop until this happens? It is because German arms thus far have had the better of the struggle. It is useless to deny it. German troops now occupy large areas of enemy territory, of Germany's territory only a narrow strip of Alsace is occupied by the Allies. The reason is plain. Germany had for forty years been preparing for a war of offense, the Allies had in mind only the defense of their territory, and were ill-prepared for that. Three years had sufficed to give the preponderance of strength to the Allied Powers, but just as they were going to profit by their superiority, Russia failed them. It was a terrible blow to the hopes and the plans of the Allies. Had Russia stood fast and true, we could now feel that the end of the war was in sight, that victory was almost at hand.

From the disaster of Russia's collapse the Allies are already recovering, for her failure there will be compensation, and more, in the enormous forces which the United States is marshaling for the support of the allied cause. Victory is deferred, it is not imperiled. Peace secured by the conquest of Germany is certain, because the Allies cannot, they must not, faint or fail in their purpose until it has been achieved. They will not fail, because they have an overwhelming superiority in resources of men, means, and material, and they have not merely the will, but the imperative need, to conquer.

W is it that this certainty is shut from the view of Emperor WILLIAM and his circle of advisers? Because the discernment of it, the decision to make terms and stop fighting, is a matter within the realm of political action, to be determined by statesmen, not by Generals. There conditions are reversed. In statesmanship the Allies have a vastly richer endowment than Germany. They surpass her in that respect as far as she surpassed them in prepared military force at the beginning of the war. The chief men of the Allied States, the men in power and authority, conscious that they have the complete and loyal support of the people to whom they are responsible, know that Germany is going to be beaten at whatever cost, for the cost of leaving her unbeaten would be incalculably greater than any expenditure of life or treasure that may now be necessary to victory. The German mind is closed to this view of the issue, because Germany is under military, not political, control, and always and everywhere military men have been for fighting, not for peace.

LLOYD GEORGE declares, what is perfectly true, that "the war was forced "upon the world by the arrogance of "the military caste in Prussia," and even intimates that they "were pre- "pared to overthrow their own ruler "and set up another who was more "in sympathy with their aims." Obviously, the reference is to that son of thunder, the Crown Prince. What authority the Prime Minister may have had for this declaration we do not know; we do not even know that at the beginning of the war the Kaiser was not wholly in sympathy with the aims of the military party. In his speech at Königsberg in 1910 the Kaiser said: "Considering myself as "the instrument of the Lord, without "heeding the views and opinions of "the day, I go my way." His way has always been that of the military party, of the controlling spirit that has insisted upon the right of Germany to dominate the world, upon her divine appointment even to that ambition.

Kings who believe in their divine appointment are notoriously hard to deal with. They are impervious to argument, for reason does not reach their minds. Barter or destruction has commonly been the world's way of dealing with them, and such a multitude of them has been destroyed that the throne of a Divine Right ruler is no longer considered to be an insurable risk. There is a hint of barter in LLOYD GEORGE'S speech. Disclaiming all thought of territorial aggrandizement for Great Britain, he said that the captured German colonies will be left to the deliberations of the Peace Conference. "The sentiments of the people themselves" must be taken into account. That plainly does not mean that German occupants of the territory are to be consulted. It was perhaps an unguarded utterance, for Germany is sure to retort that if a reference to the people is to be had in her lost colonies, the same rule must apply to Alsace and Lorraine. That is not true, for a much older precept, one based upon eternal principles of right and wrong, controls the decision in respect to those provinces of France. They were violently wrested from their mother country against the will of their people, who have suffered intolerable wrongs under German sway. The soul of Alsace and Lorraine remains French, they have never really been a part of the German Empire, and until they are restored to France theirs will be the unhappy destiny of a subject people. Besides, it is quite unthinkable that the Allies would so far betray France as to accept the results of a plebiscitum in Alsace and Lorraine under German direction.

Since Russia is preparing to make a separate peace with Germany, the Prime Minister declares that "any "question there was about Constan- "tinople is disposed of." By no means. Turkey must be delivered from German control, sheltered against German influence, for her territory forms an essential part of the great Berlin-Bagdad belt of military and commercial domination upon which Germany founded her vast plan of rule over the world. It is imperative that the execution of that design shall be put out of Germany's power; otherwise the Allies will have won a victory merely temporary.

The very covenant of safety, a guarantee of the peace of the world for which future nations will feel that we have not too dearly paid by the great war, is brought into view again and significantly by LLOYD GEORGE'S comment upon the coming of America into the war for the first time, "not into the war," he said, "but into "world politics—a gigantic event in it- "self." The Interallied Council, he evidently feels, will develop into an instrument of understanding and co-operation of the greatest promise and influence. Its decisions "would have "a greater effect on international re- "lations than any one could imagine." It is much more than the germ of the League of Peace; it is, although primarily an instrument of war, really a bond of union in thought and in purpose which we may count upon to unite the Allied Nations long after their strength in arms has given the German people a new birth in freedom. If resort is to be had to methods of barter, we are confident that an authoritative assurance to the German people that they would be admitted to the League of Nations for Peace as soon as they have shown themselves eligible and worthy would have higher promise of effectiveness than any hint to German Imperial authority as to the future of colonies. The Hohenzollern is thinking of his house, his crown, his title, his power. The great merchants, the chief men of commerce in Germany, are thinking very much about the future of German trade. They know that even if she escapes military defeat, her commercial position among the nations will be desperate. For them and for the German people the outlook is dark. It can be made brighter only by their own course of action, and to that possible way of escape from years of poverty and trade effacement their attention cannot be too often called.

VISIONS OF A DRY.

After his pretty recent conversion to prohibition, Governor WHITMAN grew in grace with edifying swiftness. The Albany dispatches show him panting for the passage of the prohibition amendments personally, if not officially, till the count, as becomes a man who never fails in his duty to himself and hopes to have friends in both the Dry and the Wet camps until the battle is decided.

It may be that the Governor was right when his piercing eye saw prohibition coming with power. It may be that his eager obeisance will make him dear to the stern and rock-bound prohibitionists and the dextrous politicians playing with them. Perhaps Federal prohibition is a platform of success for a Governor to stand on who has visions of a third term at Albany and of an invitation to a first one at Washington. Yet an ingenuous dreamer may easily count his chickens before they are hatched, albeit the eggs escaped the perilous nog which is to be forbidden by Federal amendment.

LUXBURG, THE OBJECT LESSON.

German diplomacy is a thing by itself. A German diplomat differs from other diplomats not merely in the fact that his most important work is not diplomatic, but felonious. The difference is not shown alone in such activities as the sowing of disease germs in Rumania, the poisoning of cattle in Russia, the carrying of infernal machines in diplomatic luggage in Scandinavia, the organizing of wholesale arson and incidental murder in the United States. The difference is not so much that the activities of a German gentleman representing his sovereign abroad closely resemble those of a New York gunman. The difference, as we have noted it in our contact with the various Dumbas and Bernstorffs and Papens, is not so important as the manifestation of it which we have in the correspondence of LUXBURG, ZIMMERMANN, and KUEHLMANN.

Vastly more important than this merely felonious difference is the main duty, the chief activity, of a German diplomat. It is his business to ascertain all the sore spots in the country whose hospitality he is receiving and to labor with Machiavellian ingenuity to embroil that country with as many as possible of its neighbors. The arson, poisoning, and murder are merely incidental and subsidiary. It is his business to set country against country, as well in peace as in war; to foment national misunderstandings, to create them if they do not exist, to breed suspicion, hatred, jealousy between the nation which he honors with his presence and other nations.

It may be attempted by bribery, as when ZIMMERMANN sought to bribe Mexico to attack the United States in time of peace by the offered bribe of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. It may be done by long and artful manipulation of slight points of difference, as Germany began doing in the case of the United States and Japan about the year 1905 and continued doing with a certain measure of success for a dozen years. But we have in the Luxburg-Zimmermann-Kühlmann correspondence the perfect culmination of all the methods, including that of threat. Surely we owe a certain gratitude to LUXBURG; he has so concentrated in his own person every feature of German diplomacy, save only the coarse one of mere clumsy arson, that he paints the picture of it for the whole world to see.

He seeks to bribe Argentina, to negotiate with her a secret agreement by which her ships will be spared by the submarines. He seeks to irritate her against other American nations. He seeks to use her to mislead Chile and Bolivia into a hostile attitude toward the United States. Meanwhile he follows in the illustrious footsteps of BERNSTORFF, who manipulated an Irish revolution from New York, by plotting a German revolution in Southern Brazil. He is not above the homicidal measures of his colleague in Norway, as he showed by his "spurios ver- senkt" message, but in the main his activities are in larger matters, as he shows by his attempts to play off Chile against Argentina. He is the very flower of the system which seeks to excite misunderstanding, exasperate it into malignity, and profit by it, the German gospel of hate on earth and ill-will to men.

The American continent is free from the ancient curse of Europe, the curse of having to choose between domination by one empire and a "balance of power." The balance of power means two vigilant armed camps. Noticing this lack, LUXBURG, superintended by ZIMMERMANN and KUEHLMANN, proceeds to supply it; seeks to make artificially on the American continent that balance of power, those rival armed camps. Finding a continent in which nations trust one another and have good-will toward one another, he seeks to create artificially a system of distrust and ill-will, to divide them into rivalries by the skilful stimulation of petty differences.

The reason why German diplomacy is so loathsome a thing—perhaps the most loathsome manifestation of Germanism that the world has yet seen—is that the German diplomatic service is merely a subordinate branch of the German military system. The German Army is guilty of treacheries and falsehoods, but they are sometimes obscured by its bravery in battle. But the subordinate branch of that army called the diplomatic service can fight only with the weapons of treachery. It has no sword, only poison vials; and that is why, of all the symptoms of that German leprosy which must be cut out of the world's body before it can return to health, the German diplomatic service is the vilest.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. W. M. HUGHES, the Australian Premier, was forced in 1916 to consent to a referendum on conscription, in the hope of keeping his Labor supporters in line. Conscription was beaten by some 61,000 votes. It has been an eccentricity of Australian politics from the beginning of the Commonwealth that the decision of referendums is apt to be reversed at general elections. When the Labor Party was united and most powerful, it discovered this whimsical tendency of the Australian electorate.

Conscription was defeated by a combination of socialism, Sinn Feinism, pacifism, and what not. Afterward Mr. HUGHES, whose policy was conscription, made a coalition with the Liberal chief, Mr. COOK, and they carried the general elections. A large part of the Labor vote sustained the Nationalist Party, as the win-the-war coalition is called.

Events in Russia and Italy compelled the Hughes-Cook Government to another conscription referendum, taken this week. The result is still in doubt, and will have to be decided by the soldiers. It can be suspected how they will decide. New Zealand and Canada have accepted conscription. It is necessary in Australia. To reinforce her overseas troops, now amounting to 206,000—she has sent 313,000 out of 386,000 enlisted—she needs 7,000 recruits a month. From Jan. 1 enlistments have been about 4,000 a month. The 40,000 enlistments in the ten months to Nov. 1, according to her Minister of Defense, have yielded only 32,000 accepted men, less than half the number required. Evidently enlistment has failed. There are strong disloyal elements in the population. We cannot believe, however, that a country whose soldiers have fought so nobly is to be betrayed by slackers, pacifists, and German influences, religious or other.

EQUIPMENT OF OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The demand of Representative C. B. MILLER of Minnesota that General CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, and General HENRY G. SHARPE, Quartermaster General, be superseded and also dropped from the new War Council will concentrate attention upon that board, whose work Secretary BAKER said, in his order creating it, "is of the highest importance." It must follow that only officers of notable attainments and unimpeachable service should be allowed to perform the functions of members of the War Council. Secretary BAKER'S description of it leaves no room for doubt that General CROZIER, General SHARPE, and their associates will have a good deal to do with the conduct of the war and the organization of victory. Have the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General, whose departmental work has now been taken over by others, qualified for their new responsibility? Secretary BAKER has announced:

> The purpose of the Council is to oversee and co-ordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the War Department.

Hitherto General CROZIER and General SHARPE have been equipment and supply officers, and the presumption should be that they were appointed to the War Council because as heads of departments they were efficient, energetic, and responsible. Otherwise the new assignment would be indefensible, for they are now to be accountable, with others, for overseeing and co-ordinating "all matters of supply of our field armies," howitzers, field guns, machine guns, clothing, and general equipment.

Representative MILLER must furnish evidence to support his demand that a proper conduct of the war requires that General CROZIER and General SHARPE be relieved of their duties in the War Council. Mr. MILLER has just returned from the western front. He is a civilian and has had no military experience; therefore his charges that our armies in France lack sufficient clothing as well as field guns, and that it has been necessary to order uniforms "from the already overtaxed English firms," are not likely to be taken at their face value. He must obtain corroboration from official sources. If it exists, he should be able to prove his case, as the Senate Military Affairs Committee is now conducting an investigation. General CROZIER admits deficiencies of ordnance, but he has refused to accept responsibility for them. General SHARPE in his testimony before the committee yesterday said that General PERSHING had suggested changes in the clothing equipment of his troops, and, said General SHARPE, "he wants to "buy 200,000 uniforms of our quality "over there," the sense of which is not clear. More light is needed, and there ought to be no hesitation about getting statements from commanders in France.

Mr. MILLER'S statement is supplemented by Representative PORTER H. DALE of Vermont, formerly a National Guardsman, who has also taken notes in France. Mr. DALE asserts that there are grave deficiencies of equipment "over there," and he insists that "this continual talk that everything is going all right should cease." He says that "things are going anything but right." Mr. DALE is a business man of many activities and a lawyer. These two Representatives should be called by the investigating committee, and General CROZIER and General SHARPE, whom they hold responsible for the equipment of the troops in France, should have an opportunity to explain the conditions complained of.

It would be unreasonable to disregard the fact that PERSHING'S regulars and the National Guard divisions were dispatched to France in a hurry and that the supply departments worked night and day to equip them. The impossible is not expected of heads of departments, but if unreadiness, inefficiency, and archaic business methods are proved against them they should not be retained and promoted to greater responsibilities. The war cannot be won with mediocrities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Continuing a Work Well Begun.

Confident expectations on the part of THE TIMES that the response made by its readers to the appeal in behalf of the "hundred neediest cases" would not be less prompt or generous this year than in the past have already been justified in every respect except one—the expectations were not large enough. Sooner than ever before the full amount required for relieving all the cases in the original list was sent in and still the contributions are coming.

Thus it has been made possible, with the willingly expressed consent of the contributors, to lengthen the list by adding new cases to it, and these, in turn, will be relieved in the same way as the others.

There is evident appreciation by the public that money thus given, and used as is this money, constitutes a particularly beneficent form of charity, and one free from the dangers that lie in the bestowal of alms without due investigation of the circumstances creating the demand for it. In all these cases the inquiries have been complete and made by experts familiar with all the wiles of professional mendicancy and quite competent to foil them. Under the direction of the experts, too, the utilization of the money given is as much preventive of future dependency as it is curative of present needs.

The wide interest attracted by the "hundred cases" is perhaps as beneficial to those who feel it as it is to those whom their aid rescues from misfortune. The former in many instances get their first real appreciation of a side of life generally veiled as a whole, and they are enabled, by giving to the cases that most excite their commiseration, to take remedial action that is personal as regards themselves and impersonal as regards the objects. The giving is therefore quite unselfish, which not all giving is, and the element of demoralization that lies in careless and indiscriminate giving is wholly absent.

A Warning They Well May Heed.

Deserved importance is attached by The Kansas City Star to a statement just made by Judge J. C. RUPPENTHAL of Russell, Mo. The Judge says that in blood he is purely German, all his ancestors for as many generations as he can trace them having been born in Germany and lived their lives there. He is therefore a "German-American" as much as anybody can be, but he differs widely from some of them in his judgment as to the present relation of himself and others of the same class to the German Empire, its present inhabitants, and especially to its ruling caste. "In the conditions of the hour," he says—

> I would rather not take chances for myself and my children as Americans on any treatment Germany might accord us if it were ever able to dictate terms of peace in or to the United States. In that day it will be better to be of any other blood than German, for, of all Americans, I fancy, the American of German ancestry is the most cordially hated by the militarists of Germany. It behooves all Americans of German ancestry to be especially zealous for our nation, for they have most to lose.

Whether or not Judge RUPPENTHAL exaggerated the bitterness felt by Germans at home to Germans in the United States is a question on which opinions can differ, but there is no doubt that the stay-at-home Germans always have regarded their emigrants more or less as renegades, felt for them the same superiority that all peoples have felt to some degree for "colonials," and that they have been cruelly disappointed by the failure of the German-Americans to do any of the great things for the Fatherland that were expected of them. It may well be, therefore, that of us all the German-Americans have the most to fear from a German victory.

Americans Are Too Talkative.

General PERSHING would not have issued to the American troops in France the careful and detailed warning against the disclosure of military information that he did if some of them had not been talking too much and too freely, and had not made the mistake of assuming that, as they were in a friendly country, all of the people in it were friends.

Both of these errors were natural enough in men brought up in a country where for several generations past nobody has had reason to regard anybody else as a national enemy, and only criminals needed to be on their guard against the revelation of their acts and their opinions. Of course we have had to learn of late that there are among us spies, in the European sense of that word—men and women who are seeking information to sell it to our enemies for money or give it to them out of devotion to a hostile country. We are still by no means as cautious as we should be, and something of our disregard of danger of this kind evidently has been carried with them by our men abroad, where the risk is much greater.

And that General PERSHING suspected Americans at home of lacking due discretion is shown by the fact that he warned his soldiers not to intrust military information even to their own relatives, no matter how loyal they might be known to be. Letters from the front are likely to be widely circulated among the receiver's neighbors, all acquaintances of the absent warrior, but not all of them friends of his cause.

War Has Altered Standards.

In other days a railway accident with even half as many victims as the one in Kentucky on Thursday would have sent a thrill of horror all through the country. It would have filled at least a page in many papers, and more in some, and it would have been the days the subject of wide and excited conversation. Now it passes, not unnoticed, indeed, but as something of small importance compared with many other matters and problems.

This phenomenon need not be lamented as an evidence of the callous disregard for human life produced by war. It is nothing of the kind—it is simply a proof that we have a new sense of relative values, and we are quite right in estimating an accident that cost only thirty-eight lives as of far less importance than the winning or losing of a great battle with casualties far up in the thousands. And, with much to think and say about the battle, we do not think or say much about the accident.

The French and British Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Dec. 14 printed a letter which was said to have been written by a French Sergeant named Chomard, censor at the small town of Pontarlier, on the Swiss frontier. This person is admitted to have been formerly a teacher in Germany. The source of the letter is not particularly exalted, and need not concern us further, but its contents reveal an insidious purpose and include a statement that calls for contradiction. One of the favorite dodges of the German Secret Service is to spread a report of ill-feeling between the French and the British. We have a specimen in Censor Chomard's letter. He complains that the English are holding a shorter line in France than the French, thus exposing their allies to more than their due share of loss. In elaborating this idea and making the most of it for his argument, he shows an uncanny familiarity with figures as to the number of kilometers and men involved, but is careful not to mention the fact that the number per mile of German first line soldiers opposing the British is about two and a half times as large as the number opposing the French. The enemy are concentrated in Flanders against the British, whereas the line in Lorraine and Alsace is for the most part thinly held on both sides. The average weekly loss of the British forces in killed, wounded, and missing far exceeds the total Union or Confederate loss at the battle of Gettysburg. For the last seven months it cannot be much short of 700,000, which is probably a very much heavier loss than the French have sustained in the same period. No genuine French patriot has anything but praise and gratitude for either Britain or America, and it might be worth while to inquire why Chomard's letter was sent to this country.

GEORGE McLEAN HARPER.
Princeton, N. J., Dec. 19, 1917.

Suffrage a State Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In calculating the chances of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, why is it necessary to assume that every Congressman from a suffrage State will vote for it? Is it not conceivable that a man may represent such a State and even be a suffragist by conviction, and yet be honest enough and have sufficient regard for the decencies of life to refrain from joining in the crusade of super-serviceable women and wild-eyed Socialists for forcing so-called "equal" suffrage upon States that have declared plainly and emphatically they do not want it? President WILSON has said several times that he regards that subject as belonging to the individual States. And he is unquestionably right. Has it not occurred to anybody that the suffragists themselves, in appealing to the States separately, and in several instances getting what they asked for, have acknowledged and established the rule that suffrage is a State right? And suppose the Federal amendment should now be defeated—either in Congress or when submitted to the States—will they then consent that suffrage shall be abolished in the States where it now exists? If it is a matter to be governed by the Federal Constitution for all, they certainly should do so, whether the Supreme Court tells them to or not.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

Slow Snow Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent storm clearly demonstrates the ineffectual method of snow removal now in use. The snow is first piled up in heaps, which often later requires repiling, and if left sufficiently long is spread out to melt; then, if more cold weather ensues, it is again placed in piles; should another thaw come it is spread out once more. This gambling upon the weather to do the work involves a vast amount of expensive rehandling. The writer would suggest that the snow be carted away in the first place to the full capacity of the carts at the Commissioner's disposal, and that as much of it be thrown down the sewers as the Department of Sewers will permit.

The cleaning of Fourteenth Street was greatly delayed, whereas the snow should have been removed when light and easily handled. Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets should then have received attention to relieve the congestion on Fourteenth Street. The narrow passage on Fourth Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets should have been promptly cleared of snow, instead of which the wider and more open street areas of Union Square were first attended to. By the display of a little intelligent judgment better results at no increase in cost could be obtained all along the line.

UNION SQUARE.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

A Test of Organization Met.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the press is teeming with reports of the proceedings in Washington, and with some disclosures that are not pleasing, it is refreshing to view the bright side of the picture drawn from an outside and unbiased source. Accordingly, I quote from a letter just received from a distinguished Englishman, presently sojourning in Halifax. He writes:

> The explosion itself was terrific. . . .
> The United States organizations were perfect in their splendid systems and immediate adaptability in enabling them to get to work at once. On their arrival they were at work, or "on the job" before more than a few people here knew they were due to arrive. If the whole United States Army and shipbuilding is as well organized, victory in this world's war is assured. Yes, more than this—the betting is ten to nothing in favor of victory.

This note of appreciation and of optimism from a self-contained and intelligent source is worthy of attentive consideration.

New York, Dec. 20, 1917. E. S. NASH.

Home Care to Combat Illness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES on "Home Aid Needed to Combat Illness" is very timely. People have not begun to realize as yet how great the need is for looking after home conditions during this Winter, which promises to be a severe one. L. EMMETT HOLT.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

ROSSETTI REVISED.

The Blessed Dove of Peace leaned out
From her high perch at even;
She dodged some bombs and aeroplanes
Upon the path of Heaven;
One starry eye was batted down—
Her feathers numbered seven!

"I wish that they would stop the fight—
But will they stop?" she said.
"Didn't I protest—oh, something fierce?
Lord, Lord! The notes I made!
Are not three years a perfect age
To hang around?" she prayed.

She paused and listened—ducked again—
From shot and shell to shrink:
"All this must cease—" she mildly spake,
"But when? Just let me think—"
And then her game eye opened wide
And closed—I saw her wink!

LAURA SIMMONS.

DENIES LIBERTY LOAN TALE.

McAdoo Calls Report of Eight-Billion-Dollar Issue Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A circumstantial report that a decision had been reached to offer another issue of Liberty bonds about the middle of March for $8,000,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest was heard in Washington today. It brought an instant denial from Secretary McAdoo, who denounced the statement as mischievous and hurtful to the Government.

It is known that in the present week there have been extended conferences at the Treasury Department on the subject of war finance. The general features of the next bond issue, it is stated, have been under consideration, but, as Secretary McAdoo stated in his denial, no conclusions have been reached. The decision is fraught with more than ordinary difficulty—greater far than has attended either of the previous issues.

It is believed that a loan of double the size of those already placed could be easily absorbed. Mr. McAdoo's denial says:

"The report that the next issue of Liberty bonds will be $8,000,000,000 at 4½ per cent. and on March 15, 1918, is wholly unfounded. I wish I could make the patriotic newspaper men of America realize how mischievous and hurtful to the interests of the country such speculative statements are. When a decision has been reached about the next Liberty Loan, it will be officially announced. Meanwhile, all other statements and rumors may be disregarded."

Secretary McAdoo expresses confidence that the next issue may be floated at the 4 per cent. rate. If any part of the rumor of an offer of bonds in March is less true than another, it is that the rate is to be 4½ per cent. Mr. McAdoo today spoke with great emphasis as to this detail.

The newspaper report that Secretary McAdoo had determined to issue the next war loan on March 15 and that it would be for $8,000,000,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., was generally discredited in New York banking circles yesterday. Although no one pretended to have advance information of Mr. McAdoo's plans, well informed bankers said it was possible that the Secretary might ask Congress to authorize that amount with the view of providing for the previously issued bonds that may be offered for conversion into the new loan.

There is a difference of opinion among bankers as to the most desirable rate in view of the effect the new Government loan would have on other securities and savings bank deposits if it were issued at 4½ per cent. On the other hand, in view of the present selling price of the 4 per cents of the second Liberty Loan, many bankers believe that the rate of the next issue would have to be higher, perhaps 4¾ per cent. Investment dealers who were interviewed said that they thought it would be unwise to try to sell anything like $8,000,000,000 of new bonds all at once.

RULES ON "ENEMY" CHECKS.

Payment Authorized at Once Under Certain Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The War Trade Board announced today that regulations were about to be issued aiming to prevent enemy indorsements from being placed upon negotiable instruments, payable in the United States, and that to avoid the great labor involved in establishing the character of all indorsements on negotiable instruments the board had authorized the payment of sight or time drafts or checks where the enemy character of such drafts or checks arose entirely from the indorsement of such drafts or checks by one or more persons who were "enemies" or "allies of enemies" or were acting for or on behalf of such persons.

It is provided that when such drafts or checks are collected for or on behalf of any person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or is acting on behalf of such persons, the proceeds of collection shall be reported at once by the person making such collection to the Alien Property Custodian and be held subject to his disposition. This ruling, without benefiting any "enemy" or "ally of enemy" interest, will make it unnecessary to examine drafts and checks to discover "enemy" indorsements before paying or transferring.

No licenses will be required to authorize the payment of an acceptance, the drawer of which was not on the enemy trading list at the time of the acceptance of such draft, even if the name of the drawer was subsequently placed on this list.

HARVARD EDITORS RESIGN.

Four Quit the Advocate, Charging That "Pull" Controls It.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—Four members of the sophomore class at Harvard have resigned from the literary board of The Harvard Advocate, charging that this, the oldest and most conservative of Harvard publications, is a literary degenerate and that "pull" rather than excellence in prose and verse is the stepping stone to its places of honor.

Those resigning are Royall H. Snow of Chicago, Samuel B. Goodstone of Pittsburgh, Thomas M. Hodgens, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., and William F. Davidson of St. Paul. In a statement the men say:

"Our resignation is a protest against the choice of Benjamin W. Thoron as President, who obtained his election to the board and to the Presidency through personal influence and who has never either before or since his election published a solitary line in The Advocate."

The editors also say that men who have only half the necessary credits have been taken on the literary board, and that three men who voted for Thoron have never submitted a contribution to The Advocate.

The statement concludes: "The explanation of the election of these men and the literary degeneracy of The Advocate lies in the fact that The Advocate has become a social affair, interested in verse and prose only as a side issue."

HALIFAX SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Indefinite Vacations Given Because Buildings Are Damaged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—An indefinite vacation has been granted to nearly 10,000 pupils in the twenty-five public schools here because of the widespread damage to school buildings resulting from the explosion of an ammunition ship in the harbor on Dec. 6. It was estimated today that the loss on these structures would exceed $1,500,000.

Except the Academy, not one of the buildings escaped. The Tower Road School, which is the least damaged, could not be put in condition for occupancy in less than three weeks, even if material for repairs were available. In the North End, where the brunt of the blow fell, new buildings will be erected. The Chebucto and Alexandra schools, near the ruined area, which were partly wrecked, were converted into morgues, from which all unidentified bodies have not yet been removed.

The 200 teachers deprived of regular employment volunteered in a body to assist in general relief work. G. K. Butler, Supervisor of Education, said it was impossible to determine when sessions might be resumed.

PREDICTS SUFFRAGE WILL CARRY HOUSE

Two-thirds Vote Is Assured, Mrs. Catt Asserts After Washington Visit.

SURE OF NEW YORK VOTES

Hopes for Immediate Senate Action —Suffragists Defer Plans for Coming Special Elections.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, returned from Washington yesterday, confident that the Federal suffrage amendment will be passed by the House of Representatives when it comes up on Jan. 10. "During the convention which has just closed," she said, "the delegations of suffragists from thirty States held conferences with the representatives of the States in Congress and, as a result, thirty-five votes are known to have been brought over to our side. The two-thirds vote in the House is assured, we think, and immediately afterward we hope to get a vote in the Senate. We hope we can move out of Washington before Feb. 1.

"We expect a solid vote of the New York representatives, and a solid vote from all of the other suffrage States. We also expect to get the bulk of the votes from all the States in the North and West, and we are going to have a few even from the solid South."

Mrs. Catt quoted from a document bearing the signature of George R. Lockwood of St. Louis, which she said had been sent to Southern Congressmen, arguing the danger of enfranchising the negro women. It was contended in this paper that negro women were better educated than negro men and more likely to want to vote; that they were more thrifty and more likely to lay aside money for poll tax, and that under the influence of the preachers, who were described as the leaders both in politics and in religion, they were likely to make a more determined effort than the men to cast their ballots.

"If they try to vote," said the paper, "it will be harder to keep them away from the polls. The increase of 100 per cent. in the negro electorate would mean an increase of much more than 100 per cent. in the difficulty of handling the matter."

Commenting upon this, Mrs. Catt observed: "It is curious that the negro women should be regarded as superior to the men of their color, while the white women are not."

Mrs. Catt said that no steps had been taken with regard to the action of women voters in the special Congressional elections to fill vacant seats, and that none would be taken until the dates of these elections were announced. She presumed, she said, that provisions for women voters to register would be made before the elections. Asked if the attitude of candidates toward the Federal amendment would be considered in formulating the policy of the suffrage leaders, she said that it would.

Mrs. Catt said that, while there had been no active opposition made by her party to the Congressional propaganda carried on by the National Woman's party, the extremists who have been picketing the White House, there had been no co-operation whatever between them.

It was announced yesterday at the Woman's Party headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, that the Home Front pickets who had been released from jail would start this morning the symbolic picketing of Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and 125th Street, advertising the Woman's Party mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 4. Later they will march on Wall Street, Forty-second Street, and elsewhere. Among the women who will carry their banners here are Vida Milholland and Lucy Burns.

Others who will picket here are Mrs. Ines McCleary, Miss Paula Jacobi, Miss Julia Hurlbut, Miss Adele Blauvelt, Mrs. Maude S. Odell, Miss Hazel Hunkins, and Miss Vivian Pierce. They will carry purple, white, and gold banners, but instead of the mottoes which led to the arrests they will carry signs reading: "Jailed! Why? Released! Why? White House Pickets' Own Story, Free Mass Meeting, Carnegie Hall, Jan. 4."

Among the speakers will be Miss Burns, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Dudley Field Malone, Miss Maude Younger, and Miss Rose Winslow.

$100,000 GIFT TO WAR FUND.

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Contribution to Knights of Columbus.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—A contribution of $100,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for its war work in 1918 was announced today by the supreme office of the Knights of Columbus. The response to the appeal for a $3,000,000 fund has been generous also, and campaigns just closed indicated that Pittsburgh has raised $400,000; Omaha, $73,000; Hartford, $50,000, and California, $300,000.

In a review of its preliminary war work the Supreme Secretary of the order says that in various military and naval camps seventy-five buildings at a cost of approximately $600,000 have been put up and $200,000 worth of equipment furnished. Volunteer chaplains appointed by the Government also are supported.

President Wilson has complimented the Knights of Columbus for the work carried on in the camps. Foreign work is being taken up.

In a statement of its aims in this war work the Supreme Secretary says that it is to furnish recreational, social, and religious aid to soldiers and sailors. The work is in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., and in a religious way the order is doing for Catholics what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for Protestants.

ARMY TO GET FIVE BILLIONS.

Appropriation Bill for Next Year to be Ready About Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Army Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, on which the House Military Committee will resume hearings Jan. 3, probably will carry close to $5,000,000,000 for the whole military establishment, exclusive of fortifications and field artillery guns, which will be provided for by the Appropriations Committee. The bill is expected to be ready about Feb. 1. The army appropriation estimates sent to Congress by the War Department a

ALICE NIELSEN WED TO DR. L. R. STODDARD

Prima Donna Kept Her Plans from Friends to "Escape Both Gifts and Advice."

CEREMONY IN GREENWICH

Bride of New York Physician First Won Fame as a Member of Bostonians—Havana Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 21.—Alice Nielsen, the prima donna, and Dr. Le Roy R. Stoddard, a physician of New York City, were married here today in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Frank M. Carson.

They had kept the plans of their marriage from their friends, Miss Nielsen declaring that she wanted to "escape both gifts and advice," and only three persons witnessed the ceremony, the bride's brother, Erasmus Nielsen, and his wife, and Charles W. White, a boyhood friend of the bridegroom.

The bride was born in Nashville, Tenn., of Danish and Irish parents, and first won fame as a member of The Bostonians. At the age of 8 she sang Nanki Po in a juvenile production of "The Mikado." Her stellar début was made in "The Fortune Teller," in which she appeared in London, where she met Henry Russell, later director of the Boston Opera Company, and under his advice went to Rome to continue her vocal studies. Her début as a grand opera singer was made as Marguerite in "Faust" at Naples. Later she appeared at Covent Garden in London as prima donna, singing Mimi in "La Bohème" with Caruso, in which rôle she made her début at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1909.

Dr. Stoddard is the son of the late S. R. Stoddard, author and publisher, and is a graduate of the New York University, class of '96; also of the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital. He belongs to the Manhattan, Automobile, and Columbia Yacht Clubs.

Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard will sail for Havana tomorrow. Miss Nielsen will resume her professional career.

47 DEAD IN WRECK.

Others of the Injured in Kentucky Train Collision Likely to Die.

SHERPHERDSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—The death toll taken last night when Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 7, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, crashed into the rear end of a Louisville, Bardstown, and Springfield accommodation train a few hundred feet south of the railroad station here had reached forty-seven today.

The number killed was at first placed by W. F. Sheridan, Superintendent of the Louisville Division of the Louisville & Nashville, at thirty-eight. Revision of this figure caused by additional deaths from among those badly injured increased the total to forty-seven. Others of the injured probably will die.

Two children whose identity had not been determined early today were found in snow drifts into which they had been thrown, and were cared for last night by Shepherdsville citizens.

One, a girl of about 11 years of age, was apparently unhurt, but had suffered such a violent shock as to lose her memory, at least temporarily. The other child, a little girl about 4 years old, was asleep when picked up from the snow drift.

Blame for the disaster seems to hinge upon the signals set at the station. Jesse Weatherford, operator at the station, said immediately after the collision that after the local train pulled away from the station he had turned his board to show the track clear for the fast train, and then left his post in response to orders to help unload baggage.

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COFFIN IS OPTIMISTIC AS TO AIR PROGRAM

Liberty Motor Expected to Play a Great Part in Allied Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The United States Government and those of the countries allied with it are planing concerted action which will make it possible to put through an airplane program which will assure them the permanent supremacy of the air.

While no interallied air council has yet been formed, the question of the standardization of motors has been brought up at conferences here and abroad, and within a short time there will be the closest co-operation. In this scheme the Liberty motor probably will play a big part.

This new motor, the creation of the brains of the best experts of the United States, has met every test both as to speed and altitude, and it is reported on authority that Italy, France, and England have offered to buy a large number for use in their airplanes of all types. Efforts which have been made to discredit the motor were put aside as not worthy of consideration today by members of the Aircraft Production Board.

It is believed that the most effective work in the air can be done if a standard engine or a few standard types are adopted by all of the principal countries aligned against the Central Powers. At one time during the war, it is said, as many as sixty different types of motors were being used by the Allies, and, as most of the engines have 2,000 parts or more, there was frequent delay in repairs and reconstruction.

Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, who, with other members of that organization, has just made a tour of the training fields in this country, emphatically stated today that there has been no hitch in the program. He withheld figures and minor details, but was most optimistic in his forecast.

"The whole program is progressing favorably," said Mr. Coffin, "and, while I cannot disclose all of the details, I can say that the people of the country knew exactly what has been accomplished they would be highly satisfied."

The immediate construction of 100,000 airplanes was put aside by members of the board as impracticable. The men necessary to man such a great fleet, it was asserted, could not be accommodated on the western front. At present, it was said, the construction program was reaching a point where more men would be needed in the training schools and camps. Large deliveries of training planes will soon be made.

There are at present twenty-four flying fields in this country from which the graduates of nine ground schools are sent after six months of training in the air. These two courses require about six months, and after that many of the students are sent to the Allied training schools for courses in aerial combat.

The naval aircraft factory erected at the Philadelphia Navy Yard has been completed and is in operation. Two thousand skilled workmen are now needed to operate the plant to its capacity. Machinists of all kinds will be needed to make and assemble the parts. Sheet metal workers, acetylene welders, braziers, bicycle tube benders, coppersmiths, and wireworkers can find employment.

The factory needs cabinet makers, pattern makers, boat builders, joiners and mill men of all kinds. Women can sew the covers on the wings and perform some of the lighter wood working operations. It is expected that, owing to war conditions, several hundred common laborers employed. Good many laborers will also be required.

The need is considered urgent and it is hoped that hundreds of skilled workmen will register at the Board of Labor Improvement.

NAVY TUG CAPTAIN MISSING.

Has Not Been Seen Since Dec. 13, When He Left Home.

At the request of the naval authorities, a general alarm was sent out yesterday for John J. Bradley, 40 years old, of 2,521 Eighth Avenue, Captain of the navy tug Apache, who has been missing since Dec. 13. It was said that on the afternoon of Dec. 12 Bradley, with his crew, was on the way to Iona Island, when he complained of feeling ill. He moored the tug at 129th Street and the North River and told the crew he would not proceed until he felt better. He then left the boat and went to his home. The following evening he left home, saying he was going to the boat, but that was the last seen of him.

The missing man is 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 220 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair, and wore dark clothing at the time of his disappearance. A general alarm was sent out to all five boroughs.

MISS AGNES BROWN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Presbyterian Missions Secretary Weds H. C. Stuart.

The wedding of Harold Coe Stuart, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall Stuart of 30 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Miss Agnes Mildred Brown, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Brown, was celebrated at o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who first gave the bride in marriage, assisted by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, the pastor, and the Rev. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Brown, who walked with her brother, Arthur J. Brown, up the nave, wore a white satin gown draped with duchess lace and tulle and having a court train, and a lace veil. She had only one attendant, her sister, Miss Eleanor Brown, in an orchid colored satin frock topped by a hat of a darker shade of orchid. She carried sunburst roses.

Costikyan-Muller.

The marriage of Berthe Clementine Muller, formerly of Vevey, Switzerland, and Mihran Nazar Costikyan, eldest son of the late Nazar Costikyan, took place yesterday at noon in the Thompson Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., officiated.

Richmond B. Elliott of Montclair gave the bride in marriage. Her only attendant was Miss Edith A. Whiteside. Lieutenant Kévork Costikyan of Camp Meade, Maryland, was best man for his brother.

Mr. Costikyan is President of the Costikyan Carpet Corporation.

If this Christmas packet of current literary advice (writes Kerfoot of "Life") could urge the reading of but a single book, that book would be the latest war book to appear as this number goes to press—Hugh Gibson's "A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM"
DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. DP&C GARDEN CITY NEW YORK
AT YOUR BOOK STORE NET $2.50

NO CHARITY TAINT IN ARMY CHRISTMAS

Misguided Private Entertainment Efforts of Thanksgiving Are Not to be Repeated.

DINNER DANCE AT PALACE

Plans Making for Week-End Diversions for Enlisted Men—The Children Remembered.

No such wholesale plans for entertaining men in the service of the United States and the Allies as were undertaken for Thanksgiving are contemplated on Christmas day. Organizations charged with welfare work for enlisted men and officers have profited by the lesson of the Thanksgiving entertainment and are determined not to repeat the mistakes which characterised that occasion. All semblance of "charity" is to be removed from the Christmas plans, and the fact, more or less overlooked on the previous occasion, that a large part of the drafted men in local camps can be entertained in their own homes is to be reckoned with.

A feature of the Thanksgiving hospitality that was found somewhat impracticable and which is to be discarded hereafter is the sending of soldiers and sailors in small groups to private homes to be entertained by strangers. No effort is being made to prevent any family from undertaking such hospitality on its own account, but so far as could be learned yesterday no organization is soliciting families to render such doubtful service. It will be recalled that authorities at Yaphank and other camps voted that feature of the Thanksgiving affair a particular failure, since it resulted in arousing the resentment of some men, in sending others who had homes to the tables of strangers and in causing the preparation of many elaborate meals which no one came to eat.

Thus far no efforts have been made to get clubs, restaurants, hotels and similar places to offer free dinners to soldiers and sailors and it is probable none will be made. That form of hospitality resulted last time in some ill-assorted parties. Entertainment was provided on so large a scale that some big places prepared for men who never came and proprietors of others went out on the streets and solicited their guests from passing men in uniform.

Only One Entertainment.

And the Thanksgiving demonstration that Yaphank men can take care of themselves—that is, can be taken care of by their families and friends—still further has discouraged any impulse toward organized entertainment on a wide scale.

The National Service Commission, which led in the Thanksgiving preparations and which plays a large part in the everyday provisions for the welfare and comfort of men on leave in the city, has confined its plans to a single place of entertainment—Grand Central Palace. To this a small admission fee will be charged, but out of its own treasury it will provide tickets for men who can find a discrepancy between the dates of Christmas and pay master. Dancing will be the chief feature of this entertainment, though there will be things to eat and other diversions. A radical change in the manner of getting guests is to be made. Men are not to be allotted among the various organizations, as was the case at many of the November festivities. Instead, soldiers and sailors generally will be told where the entertainment is and what is offered, and those who have nothing better to do, or like that sort of amusement, will be welcomed. Men who want tickets can get them at the various service clubs.

The commission has urged a number of organizations which co-operated with it in its more ambitious Thanksgiving celebration to concur in the present plans, and up to now it has been assured that most of them will do so and will refrain from attempting further entertainment, which might prove ill-advised.

Christmas for Children.

Aside from the commission's activities, the most ambitious Christmas affair is to be the "Uncle Sam's Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Christmas Festival," also at Grand Central Palace, which is under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service and has the backing of the commission. While the commission is holding dances and other entertainments on the upper floors of the Palace, the carnival, running from Dec. 22 to Dec. 29, will change the rest of the building into a fairyland for children. An admission fee is to be charged to all but children of men in the service. These have been urged to write Santa Claus letters to the carnival management. So far as possible they will be presented with the gifts they most desire. Children of those not in the service have been urged to assume a large part of the burden of providing the entertainment and have responded generously. Every effort is being made to get children both of officers and of enlisted men, and to make the affair so broad a celebration for such children that there shall be no element of charity in it and no attempt to segregate and entertain only those who must endure sacrifice at home because of the absence of their men folk.

Among those supporting the carnival are Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Grace Barker, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Mrs. William G. McKnight, Miss Edith C. Middleton, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Francis McNiel Bacon, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Joseph E. Sears, Miss E. H. Hooker, Mrs. James King Hoyt, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. H. F. Kean, Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, Mrs. J. Prentiss Kellogg, Mrs. Morris Woodruff Kellogg, Mrs. Ashton Phillip Rollins, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Y. M. C. A., while devoting much attention to the soldiers' and sailors' Christmas, is confining itself largely to camps, cantonments, trenches, navy yards, and ships. There will be a Christmas tree, however, in every Y. M. C. A. building, to which men in uniform will be bidden. The organization has fostered the giving spirit among the men, as well as the getting spirit, and has done everything possible to facilitate the efforts of men who felt the impulse to remember those at home. Two hundred men at Camp Meade quarantined because of measles are to be the objects of special Christmas time efforts. The Y. M. C. A. also has sent thousands of packages to "Some Soldiers, Somewhere in France," and has arranged even for a modest Christmas celebration in the prison camps of Siberia.

Theatres and Dancing.

As soon as its Christmas plans are out of the way the National Service Commission will undertake two new lines of endeavor which it expects will prove more popular and useful than anything thus far attempted for the men in uniform. It is trying to arrange for two large dance halls to be open Saturday evenings for sailors and soldiers and their girl friends only. It has been found that dancing is one of the most sought-after pastimes, and the commission is convinced it is wise to furnish such entertainment under proper auspices and proper surroundings. In connection with this plan the commission wants to have two theatres opened on Sunday for the entertainment of the men. Vaudeville programs probably would be arranged at these. It has been discovered that men whose leave extends over a weekend are hard put for amusement, especially if they are strangers, even though they may have some money. The commission hopes there will be no objections made to Sunday shows just for men in the service who are deprived of all opportunity for such amusement except when they are on leave, or, perhaps, at an occasional camp entertainment.

The other new direction of the commission's efforts is to go toward arranging for State parties in New York, to entertain in large numbers both the officers and men of regiments from their States. At present there are only thirteen State clubs in the city. The committee hopes that through its efforts more will be organized and the existing ones strengthened. It is believed that such entertainments, embracing perhaps a whole regiment at a time, would meet a real need, particularly through enabling strangers in uniform to meet persons from their own homes. These large entertainments, participated in by all the men from a particular State, it is anticipated, will prove dignified and impressive. Unless unforeseen difficulties arise it is probable that the commission will have its dance halls and Sunday theatres going before New Year's, and that the first of the State entertainments will take place on that day.

The War Camp Community Service last night appealed for simple Christmas gifts, such as one-pound boxes of candy, for the Navy Club. They may be sent to 509 Fifth Avenue.

TESTIFIES FUSION FUND TOTALED $1,100,000

Sam A. Lewisohn Denies It Was $2,000,000 — Chadbourne Names Some Contributors.

In the inquiry concerning contributions to the Fusion Committee of 1917 Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday questioned Thomas L. Chadbourne concerning the individuals donating the largest amounts. Mr. Chadbourne, who admitted the day before that he had contributed $25,000 as a member of the committee, said he had obtained a similar amount from Ambrose Monell, President of the International Nickel Company. Mr. Kilroe asked about other contributors at a luncheon given by Cleveland H. Dodge.

Mr. Chadbourne finally said those at the luncheon included George F. Baker, George F. Perkins, Judge Gary, Jacob H. Schiff, Ogden Mills, a Mr. Goelet, and managers of the campaign, and, he thought, "Patterson of the cash registers," to whom he made a speech for help in financing the campaign, with the result that an upward of $20,000 was pledged for fusion. He mentioned another luncheon, at which were Percy Hill of the American Tobacco Company, August Heckscher, and Samuel F. Colt of Providence, R. I., and $18,000 to $20,000 was raised. Mr. Chadbourne said he had never been socially intimate with Mayor Mitchel, and assisted in his campaign because he believed in good government.

Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer of the Fusion Committee, told Mr. Kilroe that all of the subscriptions contributed to the various committees amounted to $1,100,000. Mr. Lewisohn said he did not understand where the District Attorney's office had got the $2,000,000 which made the contributions to appear as reaching $2,000,000. Referring to one of the luncheons, Mr. Kilroe asked:

"Now, didn't one member at that luncheon say that, if between that date and the election a terrible catastrophe happened to the American forces, it would insure Mitchel's election—a catastrophe such as the sinking of a transport?"

"I don't remember any such thing, absolutely not."

"Did you hear that phase of the campaign discussed while the campaign was on?"

"No, sir; this is the first time I have heard such a suggestion."

Mr. Kilroe later told reporters that information had come to him from a source which he could not divulge at this time reporting that some such statement had been made concerning the result of the election if disaster occurred to soldiers or sailors. According to Mr. Kilroe, he was told that the patriotic issue of the campaign was not doing as well as expected, and the statement followed a general discussion of what would awaken the patriotism of the people and tend to gain support for Fusion.

MGR. GIBBONS'S GREETING.

Asks Prayers for Return of Peace and Joy in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons today issued the following Christmas greetings to the people of Maryland and the country:

"Christmas this year unfortunately finds us at war, to the successful termination of which all loyal Americans have given aid and resources. Maryland has done her part splendidly—many of her sons being in both branches of the service.

"While extending to the boys in France, in the camps in this country, and on the seas, as well as to all citizens of Maryland and over the country, my sincerest wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, at the same time I beg all to beseech the Prince of Peace to send joy and peace once more into the world."

POLICE GLEE CLUB BENEFIT.

Proceeds Will Go to Families of Patrolmen Now Serving the Colors.

The Police Department Glee Club, comprising 125 men of all grades of the department, in charge of Patrolman Patrick G. Fitzgibbons, the President, will give an entertainment Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Casino Theatre. The proceeds will go to the wives and dependent children of patrolmen serving with the colors.

The club has been rehearsing the last month under the direction of Charles L. Safford, choirmaster of St. George's Church. New patriotic selections will be rendered. Commissioner Woods will be asked to distribute the proceeds Christmas Day at Police Headquarters. Many Broadway stars have volunteered to assist in the entertainment.

$22,500 Verdict for George Arliss.

After a trial lasting three days a jury before Supreme Court Justice Newburger returned a verdict for the full amount of $22,500 yesterday in the suit of George Arliss against the Herbert Brenon Film Corporation for breach of contract. The testimony showed that Arliss was engaged at that figure for a film appearance in "Faust," and that after Herbert Brenon had made the arrangement with him Lewis J. Selznick, Treasurer of the corporation, declared that the figure was too high and canceled the agreement.

Miss Morgan Still a Director.

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, President of the Vacation Association, Inc., said yesterday that Miss Anne Morgan had, because of her occupation in France, resigned as the Active Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, but remained as Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Vacation Association.

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GEO. F. ROESCH DIES; EX-STATE SENATOR

Assistant District Attorney and Long a Tammany Leader Succumbs at 62 Years.

Assistant District Attorney George F. Roesch, former Justice of the Fourth District Court, ex-State Senator and once the Tammany leader in the Tenth District, died yesterday in St. Francis Hospital, the Bronx, from stomach disease, in his sixty-third year.

Mr. Roesch was born in this city, June 19, 1855. He studied law in the offices of Cyrus Lawton and Barnum & Rebham and at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1876. After he was admitted to the bar he became counsel for the German Exchange Bank, the German Apothecary Association, the New York Schuetzen Bund, and the New York Board of Pharmacy. He was elected to the State Senate on a Tammany ticket in 1889, serving until 1894. While a State Senator he served as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He was the Tammany candidate for Justice of the Fourth District Court in 1893, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1909 for a ten-year term, at the completion of which he was appointed Second Deputy State Fire Marshal, and in the same year became First Deputy, with headquarters in Albany. He resigned this office when he was appointed Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Swann. Ex-Justice Roesch was a member of the State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and was a Director of the German Polkliniik. His clubs were the Catholic, Democratic, and Champlain. He married Miss Frances Lederle of this city, by whom he had three sons, George F., Jr., Eugene W., and Joseph L. Roesch.

LOUIS P. GRATACAP DEAD.

Curator in Mineralogy in Natural History Museum for 41 Years.

Louis Pope Gratacap, Curator in Mineralogy in the American Museum of Natural History for the last forty-one years, died suddenly at his home in West New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869 and Columbia School of Mines in 1870, devoting his life to scientific research.

He was the author of several works on mineralogy, including a standard "Guide to Minerals," "Geology of the City of New York," and "A Woman of the Ice Age." He became assistant Curator in Mineralogy at the museum in 1876 and Curator in 1900. He is survived by his brother, Thomas Gratacap. He was unmarried.

George Cashel Longley.

George Cashel Longley, a former member of the woolen firm of Longley Brothers, died yesterday at the Flower Hospital of pneumonia. Mr. Longley retired from active business ten years ago and spent the greater part of his recent years in archaeological investigations on the Island of Jamaica. His collection of several thousand specimens of Indian utensils unearthed in Jamaica was given to the American Museum of Natural History, where it occupied a large case bearing his name. He was an active worker in various missionary and philanthropic organizations in this city and Jamaica. Mr. Longley was born in Chicago. He never married and is survived by two brothers, James and Alfred Longley, with whom he was associated in business.

Count Edouard d'Hendecourt.

DANIELSON, Conn., Dec. 21.—Count Edouard Emile Auguste Sargent d'Hendecourt, 52 years old, a member of a prominent family of the old French nobility, died in a boarding house here today. He came to Danielson about twenty-six years ago and had worked in mills and on farms. He was a classmate at a Jesuit College in Amiens, France, of Count Boni de Castellane. His father was a Major on the French General Staff during the Franco-Prussian war, and he himself was an ex-Officer of a French zouave regiment. His mother, the Countess d'Hendecourt, died about a year ago. Word of his death was sent today to a sister living in Versailles, France.

Mari A. Cuming.

Mari A. Cuming, inventor and manufacturer of hat-blocking machinery and President of the West End Board of Trade in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 4,700 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Cuming was born in Scotland seventy-two years ago and for thirty-four years had lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Civic Club of Brooklyn, the Acorn Athletic Association, the Canadian Club, the Foresters of America, and was Past Master of Day Star Lodge, No. 798, F. and A. M. He is survived by a son, Robert M. Cuming, who was associated with him in the firm of M. A. Cuming & Co., at 43 Bleecker Street, Manhattan.

Charles F. Brinkerhoff.

Charles F. Brinkerhoff, formerly member of the firm of John Russits & Co., importers of furs, and recently with Fleet & Co., died, in New York Hospital, on Thursday, in his 76th year. He was a son of Aaron Brinkerhoff, who was for ten years Controller of the City of Brooklyn, under the old municipal government. Mr. Brinkerhoff's family has been identified with Brooklyn affairs for many years. He was a member of the committee which presented Brooklyn Bridge to New York. He is survived by his wife, a son, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Hubbert Tatum and Mrs. T. Grannis.

William Yerance, Actor.

William Yerance, a prominent actor, died in Boston on Wednesday at the age of 64. He had been for many years leading man with Charlotte Thompson, and had also appeared with Edwin Booth, William J. Florence, J. K. Emmett, and Stuart Robson. In more recent years he appeared in "Peg o' My Heart" and "The Cinderella Man," and at the time of his death was acting with William Hodge. Funeral services, which will be private, will take place this morning at 2,192 Seventh Avenue.

Prof. Andrew Paul Raggio.

ORONO, Me., Dec. 21.—Andrew Paul Raggio, Professor of Spanish and Italian at the University of Maine, died today. Professor Raggio, a native of Texas, was graduated from the University of Texas in 1896 and went to the University of Maine ten years ago as assistant instructor of Romance languages. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard in 1904.

Last Survivor of the Alamo Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 21.—Enrique Esparsa, the last survivor of the Alamo, is dead. When, on March 6, 1836, Santa Anna stormed in a final and successful assault the chapel where a handful of Americans fought to their death, surrounded by piles of Mexican dead, the victors found a group of Mexican women in a barricaded section of the front of the building. Among them was an 8-year-old lad, Enrique Esparsa, who died at his home here last night, aged 80 years.

Woman to Run Broadway Theatre.

The first woman to become manager of a large New York theatre is Miss Katharine Russell Bleecker, who has been appointed manager of the Broadway Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, and will assume her duties tomorrow. Miss Bleecker is well-known in motion picture circles, having specialized for several years in the photographing of children.

At the Broadway Theatre Miss Bleecker will succeed Walter Rosenberg as house manager. The theatre is operated by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

MORRIS—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gross announce the engagement of their daughter Sadye to Max Morris. Reception Sunday, Dec. 23, at Savigny Hall, 229 Lenox Av., 3 to 6.

Married.

COLONNA—SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, Frances Underhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Richard Seaman, to Captain Benjamin Allison Colonna, U. S. R. Corps.

COSTIKYAN — MULLEH.—On Friday, Dec. 21, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, Berthe Clementine Muller to Mihran Nazar Costikyan.

NEILSON—DEEMS.—On Dec. 20, 1917, at the residence of Rev. Edward M. Deems, on Staten Island, Elsie, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Edward M. Deems, to Mr. Carol Kane Neilson of New York.

Died.

AST.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, at her residence, 228 East 58th St., Sarah, beloved wife of William B., devoted mother of Abraham W., Monroe, Juliette Mannheimer and Henriette Asch. Congregation Hodesh Sholom, Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, Edward Lodge, No. 97, I. O. B. B.; Henry Clay Lodge, No. 19, I. O. F. S. L., relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at 10 A. M.

BELL.—On Dec. 20, 1917, Fanny, widow of John Bell. Services at her late residence, 3,064 Broadway. Notice of time in Sunday's paper.

BEVIER.—Esther Hasbrouck, age 81, at her residence at Gardiner, Ulster Co., N. Y. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, 11:30 A. M.

BOYD.—Entered into eternal rest, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Robert Munro Boyd, son of the late Samuel Boyd and Sylvia Coe Boyd, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 51 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M. Please kindly omit flowers. Whisted (Conn.) and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BRADLEY.—George Bradley. Funeral service Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, at her home, "The Willows," College Hill, Clinton, N. Y., in her 72d year, Margaret Catlin Brandt, beloved wife of Dr. H. C. G. Brandt of Hamilton College, and daughter of the late Prof. Maurice Catlin and Philena Hunt Doan Catlin. Funeral services at her late home, Monday, Dec. 24, 11 A. M. Burial in Hamilton College Cemetery.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Dec. 20, 1917, Charles Fuller, beloved husband of Ella Fox Brinkerhoff, in his 76th year. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 1:30 P. M.

BURNHAM.—Annie V., beloved wife of Charles L. Burnham, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral and interment private.

CLEMENTS.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, 1917, Walter Cornelius Clements. Funeral services will be held from his home, 14 Harrison Av., Montclair, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CORNELL.—At Little Neck, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Julia A., widow of John Cornell, in the eighty-third year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 12:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 20, 1917, at Lynbrook, Nassau Co., N. Y., Mary Adams, late John Davis of Vineland, N. J. Services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. L. Tice, 135 South Oxford St., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

DIKEMAN.—At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 19, 1917, Louise Reid, wife of Joseph S. Dikeman, in her 45th year. Services from her late home, 32 Stevens St., Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

DRURY.—On Friday, Dec. 21, Ann Norman Drury, wife of Captain George Chipman Drury, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson W. Fuller. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

FOX.—At Great Notch, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, in the 84th year of her age, Harriet Holley, widow of the late George Fox, mother of Mrs. Sherman G. Francisco, Mrs. Fred R. Long, and Mrs. M. Morris. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Sherman G. Francisco, Great Notch, N. J., Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet trains leaving Erie station, Jersey City, Greenwood Lake Branch, at 1:34 and 2:34 P. M.

GIDDINGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, William James Giddings, son of the late Silas M. Giddings. Funeral services at his late residence, 344 State St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, George Purdy Hall, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 254 West 97th St., on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at 2 P. M.

HALSEY.—Thursday, Dec. 20, at his residence, 423 West 118th St., New York City, William Sayles Halsey, son of the late Joseph Bayley and Jennie Berrien Halsey. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

KAUFMAN.—Kittie Kaufman. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

KOBUS.—In Chicago, Dec. 18, Meyer, husband of the deceased, Theresa Kobel. Funeral from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., N. Y., Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Bayside Cemetery, Brooklyn. Oil City, Titusville, and Bradford (Penn.) papers please copy.

HOWARD.—Dec. 20, 1917, O. Z., beloved husband of Nida Howard, aged 42 years. Services at his late residence, 14 Morningside, Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

LARSEN.—Lewis J., Dec. 18. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, 2:30 o'clock. Seattle and Chicago papers please copy.

LITTELL.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 20, 1917, Frederick R. Littell, son of the late William and Mehetabel Bonnel Littell and beloved husband of Margaret Corwin Jones, in the 71st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at his late residence, 34 Elm St., Saturday, Dec. 22, on the arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M.

LITTELL.—The New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution announces with profound regret the death of Compatriot Frederick Rose Littell. Compatriots are requested to attend funeral services at his late residence, 34 Elm St., Summit, Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

LONGLEY.—George Cashel, on Friday, Dec. 21, at Flower Hospital, of pneumonia. Funeral services at his late residence in Pelham Manor at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MANN.—At Jersey City, Dec. 20, 1917, Frederick W., beloved husband of Lizzie A. Manger, aged 59 years. Relatives and friends, also Unity Lodge, 12, F. and A. M., of Ohio; Jovian Order; Crescent Lodge, 225, K. of P., of Ohio; Dedford Council, 655, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 47 Bentley Av., Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M. Interment Fairmount, Newark, N. J., on Monday.

MARSHALL.—Friday, Dec. 21, at Milford, Conn., Harriet Newell Marshall, in her 83d year. Funeral from her late residence, 89 West River Street, Milford, Conn., Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M.

MENZL.—Aurelia Clare, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Menzl, corner Hilkan and Bushway Avs., Long Island City, aged 12 years and 3 weeks, after a long and lingering illness. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MORRIS.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Dec. 15, Elonor C. Morris, widow of the late Edward J. Morris, formerly of Newark, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William C. Reiyea, The Hendrick Hudson, 110th St. and Riverside Drive. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

MUNDELL.—On Dec. 20, Mary Mundell, beloved daughter of William Mundell, at her late residence, 2,204 Hull Avenue, Bronx. Funeral at 9:30 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 22.

MUNSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Alexander McKee Munson, son of Robert H. and Olivia M. Munson. Funeral services will be held in the Chapel of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on the arrival of the 9:35 special train from Grand Central Depot Saturday morning, Dec. 22.

NICHOLLS.—On Dec. 21, 1917, Chauncey B. Nichols, clerk General Post Office, beloved son of Etta C. and the late Lucian B. Nichols. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,027 7th Av., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

NORTEN.—At West Farms, New York City, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, Delia, widow of William Norten, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,078 Boston Road, Saturday, at 8 P. M.

OBERSTEIN.—Harris, beloved husband of Sophia, and dear father of Henrietta, Abraham, Amelia, Gertrude, Goldie, Minnie, Hannah. Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, 11 A. M., 1,335 50th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

ONDERDONK.—At his residence, 469 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1917, John William, aged 71. Funeral services at Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Sunday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M. Interment private.

ONDERDONK.—Bunting Lodge, No. 468, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep sorrow we announce the death of our late brother, John W. Onderdonk. You are hereby summoned to attend Masonic funeral service Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, Harlem Collegiate Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.

A. S. FRANK, Master.
J. B. HARE, Secretary.

Died.

PAUSCH.—Dec. 21, 1

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Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "COASTWISE" ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "COASTWISE," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 183, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificates.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

CREW-LEVICK COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the sinking fund provisions of the above Mortgage, dated August 1, 1916, proposals will be received at the office of the Commercial Trust Company, Trustee, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for the sale to the Trustee, for Sinking Fund, on February 1, 1918, of $84,400 par value of said bonds at a price not to exceed 101 per cent. and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. Sealed proposals, stating numbers of Bonds offered, and marked "Proposals for the sale of Crew-Levick Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, should be presented to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon, January 2, 1918.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY.
By M. W. STERNEST, Treasurer, Trustee.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Brisk Trading Carries the Recovery Further—Favorable Influence of Rise in Bonds.

Improvements in all departments of the market made further progress yesterday by way of a vigorous expression of the more optimistic feeling which has grown up with the apparent inability of the German representatives to conclude a satisfactory peace agreement with the Bolsheviki and the natural inferences to be drawn from the Kaiser's indirect tender of a new peace offer to the Allies. Many issues rallied 2 and 3 points in a fairly active session, and after an opening made somewhat uncertain by a report that the Treasury Department has decided upon an issue of $8,000,000,000 of new bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest the list gained steadily in strength throughout the day. The recovery in foreign Government bonds and notes was particularly satisfactory in view of the faithfulness with which they have reflected the varying fortunes of the war. To some extent the recovery in these issues must be credited, however, to the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Collector permitting dealers to mark down securities which they have in hand.

Secretary McAdoo's denial was hardly necessary to convince bond men that the story purporting to give details of the next war loan was nothing more nor less than deductions from known facts. Mr. McAdoo has said that it would probably be necessary for the Government to provide $10,000,000,000 by means other than taxes to carry the war to the end of next June. Of this it is hoped to provide $2,000,000,000 by means of war savings stamps, although it is hardly likely that more than half of this sum can be assembled by midsummer. Unless industries are able to speed up faster than they have moved so far the Government will not need as much money as contemplated when the Secretary's estimate was formulated. It had been planned to spend no less than $1,000,000,000 per month for the last three months of this year, but the physical impossibility of getting supplies as rapidly as desired has reduced the expenditure to about $500,000,000 a month. As to the rate which the next issue will carry, that obviously must be the last point decided upon, depending, as it does, directly upon financial and war conditions on the eve of the announcement. Men who have been active in the two Liberty Loan campaigns are hopeful that it will not be necessary to effect such a radical increase in the interest rate when the next offering is made. Mr. McAdoo has recently gone on record as saying that he thought the next loan could be floated at 4 per cent.

The railroad situation is to remain in its present unsatisfactory stage until the meeting of Congress after the holiday recess, when President Wilson will submit his recommendations for new legislation to meet the existing difficulties. The railroad shares have been lagging behind the recovery in other departments, but the belief is growing that the President will act along lines suggested by some of the leading railroad executives who have been handling the congestion and priority problems in Washington, and bonds have reflected this feeling. Money continues to command 6 per cent. for call loans, with little business in time money. The Anglo-French 5s repeated their rise yesterday, selling as high as 81½, a gain of more than 2 points from the low price of the day and of 3 points in a week.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58 francs 50 centimes, and exchange on London at 27 francs 71 centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted as 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Last 6
Low .....6 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5½@6	Four months	6
Five months	5½@6	Five months	6
Six months	5½@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73⅛	5.73⅜	....
Cables	5.71⅞	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	+ .375
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	+ .125

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Cables.
	or Checks.	
4.8685 London	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.73⅜	5.71⅛
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	111.00	113.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10 Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.35⅛	8.32⅛
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.50	35.00
Copenhagen	32.25	32.75
Christiania	33.00	33.50
19.295 Spain	94.12	94.18
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.90	27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
5.1826 Switzerland	4.38⅛	4.34⅛

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅝	$4.70¼	$4.68⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $546,609,985; balance, $66,030,401; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,857,686; Federal Reserve credit balance, $52,715,879.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.9875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43½d, up ¼d; in New York, 86½c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,825,102	$86,521,272
Ord. int. revenue	43,468,695	343,407,674
Income tax	12,547,949	45,010,200
Miscellaneous	14,504,817	103,319,067
Total receipts	$79,380,538	$242,033,817
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	347,591,370	1,624,600,823
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	267,071,200	267,071,000
Expenditures	426,971,908.2	2,236,719,640

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	6.70	....	6.30	6.37½
Spelter	7.80	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	....	....	15.00	....
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Platinum	*26.00	28.00	*26.00	28.00
Iron No. 1 N fdy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¾c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	308	10	0	308	0	0
Tin, futures	290	10	0	288	0	0
Lead	34	0	0	34	0	0
Spelter	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	596,831	1,697,963	598,013
Year to date	179,975,237	231,130,028	170,192,516

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1¼	1⅝	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅞	1,000	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16¼	16¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15⅝	16⅝	13⅝	16½	+ 1
67	68	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66	68	68	68	+ 1
63½	64	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	63	64	63	63¾	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	7,200	Am. Can	33⅝	35⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅝
86½	87	100	Am. Can pf	87	87	87	87	— ½
62¾	63	1,500	Am. Car & Foundry	62	63¼	61⅝	62½	+ ⅝
100	105½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	101	101	101	101	....
22	23½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	21⅝	23¼	21⅜	23⅛	+ 1⅛
11⅛	11½	300	Am. H. & Leather	11	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
47	47¾	900	Am. H. & L. pf	44⅞	47	44⅛	46⅞	+ 2⅛
52	53	1,100	Am. International	51	53	51	52	+ 1
24⅜	24⅝	800	Am. Linseed	23¾	24½	23⅜	24½	+ ⅝
66½	67½	200	Am. Linseed pf	67	67¾	67	67¾	....
49	50	1,900	Am. Locomotive	48½	50	48⅝	50	+ 1
70	70½	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69¾	71¼	69⅝	70¼	+ ⅛
100	101	150	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
53	54⅛	700	Am. Steel F'dries	53½	54⅛	53½	54½	+ ½
94	97	400	Am. Sugar Ref	94	95	94	94½	+ 1⅛
56¾	56¼	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	3,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	98	98¾	98	98¾	+ ⅛
127	128	4,500	Am. Tobacco	126¾	128¾	125¼	128¾	+ 3½
40	41⅛	200	Am. Woolen	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
39	40	10	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	....
53¼	53⅝	16,300	Anaconda Copper	53¼	56⅞	54⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	77	78¼	77	77⅝	— ⅛
73¼	73½	1,950	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	73	74	73	73½	— ⅛
8	8½	200	At., Birm. & At	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
80¾	81	500	Atlantic Coast Line	80½	81	80½	80⅝	— ⅝
97½	98	5,100	At., Gulf & West I	95¾	99	95	97⅝	+ 1½
53⅝	54⅛	8,400	Baldwin Loco	52¾	54⅛	52	54⅛	+ 1½
50	94	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	93	93	93	93	— 6
38	38⅜	510	Baltimore & Ohio	37¾	39	38	39	+ 1½
111	111¼	4,400	Burns Brothers	108½	111¼	108½	111	+ 2½
14¼	14⅜	1,000	Butte & Superior	13¾	15	13¾	14½	+ 1¼
10⅝	11¼	300	California Petrol	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
32	33	100	California Pet. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ 1¼
129⅝	129¾	5,400	Canadian Pacific	129	130¼	128¾	129⅝	+ ⅝
23	27	100	Central Foundry	26	26	26	26	....
58	58½	3,400	Central Leather Co	56½	59	56⅝	58½	+ 1
27¼	28	200	Cerro de Pasco	26	27½	26	27¾	+ 1½
62	63¼	1,400	Chandler Motor	61¼	63¼	61½	62⅝	+ ⅝
43	43¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43½	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
18	19	200	Chi. Great West. pf	17½	18½	17½	18½	+ 1½
37¼	38	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37¼	38½	37¾	38¼	+ 1
64	64¾	3,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	63	65	63	64½	+ ⅝
86	86¾	600	Chi. & Northwest'n	86	86¾	85¾	86¾	+ ⅛
16¾	17	900	Chi., R. I. & P. c	17	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	45	46	44¾	45¼	+ 1
36¼	36½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	37¼	37½	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
13⅜	13⅝	3,000	Chile Copper	13¼	14	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	39	1,000	Chino Copper	37⅝	39	37⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝
33½	33¾	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	33½	32	33½	+ 1⅛
44⅞	46	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	— 2¾
20½	20	200	Columbia Gas & El	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
79½	80¼	1,470	Consolidated Gas	79⅜	81	78	79⅝	+ 1½
88	90	300	Consol. Gas, Balt	88½	90	88½	88½	+ 1½
80¼	86	200	Continental Can	84½	85	84¾	85	+ 5
28⅞	29	5,500	Corn Products Ref	28¾	29¼	28½	28⅞	....
89¼	91	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	....
48	48½	6,300	Crucible Steel	47⅜	49	46	48½	+ ⅝
80	83	2,300	Crucible Steel pf	84	84	83	85	— 1⅝
26⅝	27	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	26	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
76	78	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	76	76	76	76	....
90	91	500	Delaware & Hud	91¼	92¾	91¼	92¾	+ 1⅝
165	170	100	Del., Lack. & West	168	168	168	168	....
9½	10	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
35	35½	9,200	Distillers' Secur	34¼	36	34⅝	35½	+ 1⅛
13⅞	14	2,300	Erie	13⅞	14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	19⅞	200	Erie 1st pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	400	Erie 2d pf	15⅜	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
22½	23	100	Federal M. & S. pf	20	23	20	23	+ 2½
29	29½	500	Gaston, W. & W. pf	30	30	30	30	....
122	122⅜	7,500	General Electric	120¾	122¾	120¼	122¼	+ 1½
90¼	91½	10,900	General Motors	88	91½	88	90¾	+ 2¾
73	75	200	General Motors pf	74	74	74	74	+ 1¼
34½	35	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	34¼	35¾	34½	35	+ 2¾
80	83¼	200	Goodrich pf & d	81¾	83¼	81¾	81¾	....
66	67	600	Granby Consol	66	67	66	67	+ 1½
81½	81⅝	3,000	Great Northern pf	80¼	82	80¼	81⅝	+ ⅝
24½	24½	1,500	G.N. ctfs. for o.	23¾	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
31	31	100	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	....
86	86½	1,500	Illinois Central	86	86½	85¾	86½	+ ½
39½	39¾	7,300	Inspiration Copper	39¼	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅛
6	6¼	500	Interboro Consol	6	6¼	6	6¼	....
40⅝	41¼	500	Interboro Con. p	40⅜	41¼	40⅜	41¼	+ 1⅛
33	34	700	Int. Agricultural pf	33	34	33	34	+ ¼
107	107	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	103	107	105	107	+ 3½
19½	20⅛	6,400	Int. Mer. Marine	19½	20⅜	18⅝	19⅞	+ ⅝
78⅛	79¼	23,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78¼	80¾	77½	79¼	+ 1⅝
25	25⅛	2,400	Int. Nickel	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	24	200	Int. Paper	23¼	24	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
53⅜	55	2	Int. Paper pf	53	55	53	55	....
15	16½	300	Kansas City So.	15½	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
44	47	200	Kan. City South. pf	43	45	44	44	— 1⅝
24	26	200	Kelsey Wheel	22	26	22	25	+ 2
30¼	30⅝	4,900	Kennecott Copper	29¾	30⅝	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
73	73½	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	72¾	74	72¾	73¾	+ ½
9	10	900	Lake Erie & West	9	9¼	9	9¼	....
52	52¾	1,200	Lehigh Valley	51¾	52¾	51½	52¾	+ ⅛
103	103	100	Liggett & Myers	103	103	103	103	+ 4
15	16¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
103	108½	600	Louis. & Nash	103	108½	105	107½	+ 1½
23	23½	1,000	Maxwell Motors	23	23½	22	22	+ 1
52	52¾	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	52	52¾	51¼	51¼	....
20	20	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	21	20	20	+ 2⅜
69	72¼	6,400	Mexican Petroleum	69	72¼	69	70¼	+ ⅛
23¾	25⅞	100	Miami Copper	23¾	25⅞	23¾	25⅞	+ 1⅝
41¼	41¾	5,100	Midvale Steel	41¼	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	300	Minn. & St. L. new	6⅞	7	6⅛	6⅞	....
8	8	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22¼	23	4,900	Mo. Pacific tr rcts	22¼	23	22¼	22½	+ ¼
60¾	60¾	200	Montana Power	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
89	89	100	Nat. Biscuit	89	89	89	89	+ 1
105	105	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	105	105	105	105	+ 1
58½	58½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
17	17½	2,900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17	17½	16	16	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Nat. Lead	39	40	39	40	+ ⅛
16¾	17	900	Nevada Con. Cop	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
110	113¾	500	N. Y. Air Brake	110	113¾	110	113¾	+ 3½
64½	64¾	3,800	N. Y. Central	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
27½	28¼	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	27½	28	27½	28	....
95¾	96¼	500	Norfolk & Western	95¾	96½	95¾	96¼	+ 2
40¾	42	700	North American	40¾	42	40¾	40¾	....
17¾	18	1,300	Northern Pacific	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
33	33⅜	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	33	33⅜	33	33½	+ ⅛
4⅜	5	500	Ontario Mining	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
17	17	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	17	17	17	17	....
41⅞	42	5,700	Penn. R. R	41⅞	42	41¾	41¾	....
12	12	200	Pere Marquette	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
25	25	200	Philadelphia Co	25	25	25	25	....
25	25	200	Pierce-Arrow	25	25	25	25	— 5
38¼	40	500	Pittsburgh Coal	38¼	40	38¼	39¾	+ 1¼
20	21	1,600	Pitts. & West Va	20	21	20	20¾	+ ⅛
92	92	800	Pressed Steel Car	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
106¾	110	1,500	Pullman Co	106¾	109½	106¾	109	+ 2
40¾	41¾	600	Railway Steel Sp	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ 1¼
20¼	20⅝	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	....
67	68½	17,800	Reading	67½	68½	67	68½	+ ⅝
33⅞	34¼	900	Reading 2d pf	33⅞	34	33⅝	34	....
72½	73	10,700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	72¾	74	72¾	73½	+ 1⅝
89¾	90¾	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	+ 1⅝
70	70⅝	1,600	Royal Dutch t r	68	70⅝	68	70⅝	+ 1⅝
13	13	400	St. Louis-San Fran	13	13	12	12	— ⅛
53	53⅝	500	Savage Arms	51	53⅝	51	51	— 3¼
6⅝	6¾	400	Seaboard Air Line	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
127	129	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	127	129	127	128	+ 2½
15	15¼	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15¼	15	15¼	....
26⅛	27½	3,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	26⅛	27½	25⅝	27	+ 1
78¼	78¾	5,700	Southern Pacific	78¼	78¾	78	78¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	— 8
22⅝	22⅝	700	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
53¾	55¼	400	Southern Ry. pf	53¾	55¼	53¾	55¼	+ 1½
43⅞	45	13,800	Studebaker Co	43⅞	45	43	44¾	+ 1½
35	36¼	2,300	Superior Steel	35	36¼	34½	36¼	+ 1¼
11⅜	11⅞	100	Tenn. C. & C	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
119	124½	9,116	Texas Co	119	124½	117¾	123¾	+ 3⅝
13¼	13⅝	500	Texas & Pacific	13¼	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
44	45¾	2,900	Tobacco Products	44	45¾	44	45	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	100	Union Bag & Paper	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
103⅝	104¾	9,900	Union Pacific	103⅝	104¾	102½	104	+ 1
35	35	35	United Alloy Steel	35	35	35	35	....
84⅝	86¼	2,000	United Cigar Stores	84⅝	86¼	84⅝	86	+ 2⅜
107½	108¾	700	United Fruit	107½	108¾	106¾	107¾	+ ⅝
44¼	44¼	100	United Rys. Invest	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
10	10	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	10	10	10	10	....
107½	110¾	7,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	107½	110¾	107	100	+ 1¼
49½	49¾	200	U. S. Rubber	49½	49¾	48½	49½	+ 2¼
41¼	42	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	41¼	42	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
83¾	83¾	174,000	U. S. Steel	83¾	84½	81½	84	+ 1¼
103¼	103⅝	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	103¼	104	102⅞	103⅝	— ⅛
74	75	8,500	Utah Copper	74	75	73	74⅝	— ⅛
32	33¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32	32	32	+ 1½
48	50	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48	48	48	48	+ 1
7¼	7¼	1,400	Wabash	7¼	7¼	....	....	....
32¾	34	600	Wabash pf	32¾	34	32¾	34	+ ⅝
18½	19½	400	Wabash pf. B	18½	19½	18½	19½	+ ⅝
70	73	15	Wells Fargo Exp	70	70	70	70	....
12	13	100	Western Maryland	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	800	Western Union Tel	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	+ 1⅛
33¾	34	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	33½	34¼	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	900	Wheeling & L. E	8½	8¾	8	8	+ ⅛
18	19	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf	18	18	18	18	....
34⅜	35	200	White Motors	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
43½	44¼	200	Wilson & Co	43	43	43	43	— 1
18¾	18¾	13,000	Willys-Overland	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ⅛
102	103	100	Woolw...(F.W.) Co	102	102	102	102	+ 2
113½	113⅝	100	Woolworth pf	113½	113¾	113½	113½	+ ⅛

FOREIGN BONDS STRONGER.

Gains Attributed to Peace Talk and Ruling on Income Tax.

All of the foreign Government bonds were unusually strong yesterday, and the leading issues recovered from the depression suffered earlier in the week. The net gains for the day ranged from 1½ to 3¾ points. The Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds were particularly str

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on December 31st next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 24th next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%), and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%), on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on December 31st next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 24th next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803

The Board of Directors Dec. 20, 1917, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917.

220th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

December 18, 1917.

WEST PENN POWER COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of West Penn Power Company held in New York today, Dividend No. 6, of one and three-fourths (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the Company, was declared payable on February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.

Stock transfer books close on Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock M., and reopen on Saturday, February 23, 1918, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., following the annual meeting of stockholders.

R. E. KEATING, Vice President.

THE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK

December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), and a special extra dividend of two per cent. (2%), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable Wednesday, January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, December 26th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
of New York.
320 Bowery.

December 14th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders on record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

The Battery Park National Bank of New York

New York, December 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of 3 per cent., and an extra dividend of 3 per cent., on the capital stock of the Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 20th, 1917.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

JONES BROS. TEA CO., INC.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held today, a dividend of fifty cents ($0 cents) a share was declared on the Common Stock, payable January 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31st, 1917.

ALBERT DOERLE, Secretary.

December 21, 1917.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid Jan. 15, 1918.

A dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917, will be paid Jan. 31, 1918.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record As of Dec. 31, 1917.

H. P. BARTZ, Treasurer.

New York, December 21, 1917.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.
New York, December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. ($2.00 per share), payable January 16th, 1918, to those stockholders of the Company who are registered on the Company's books at the close of business January 7th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

W. J. BURTON, Treasurer.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, payable January 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1917. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAND B. LAMOND, Ass't Secretary.

November 30th, 1917.

READING COMPANY.
General Office, Reading Terminal,
Philadelphia, December 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

BUYS $250,000,000 DEBT CERTIFICATES

U. S. Steel's Purchase in Anticipation of Federal Tax Requirements

INDICATES SIZE OF PAYMENT

Chairman E. H. Gary Says Corporation Thoroughly Believes in This Form of Financing.

The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned yesterday, has invested $250,000,000 in United States certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury Department in anticipation of Federal tax requirements. This purchase gives some indication of the probable war taxes that the corporation will have to pay. The last quarterly report of the corporation showed that more than $180,000,000 had been set aside for taxes this year, but since then the surplus has expanded considerably.

A few weeks ago there were sold $600,000,000 of the 4 per cent. certificates, having a maturity of about five months, and this week the Secretary of the Treasury announced another unlimited offering of certificates dated Jan. 2, and maturing on the same day, namely, June 25. These certificates are receivable by Internal Revenue Collectors in payment of income and excess profits taxes, which become due on June 15. The certificates are issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The object of issuing these certificates at this time is to provide a means for the payment of taxes in advance of the due date, and thus prevent a serious strain on the money markets. The amount of taxes to be received on June 15 has been estimated at more than $2,000,000,000.

"The corporation thoroughly believes in these Government certificates," said E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. "We have purchased about $250,000,000 of them and are holding them for next June. That shows how we feel.

"Big taxpayers," Judge Gary continued, "will be doing their country and the business community a great service in responding generously to the Secretary's offering. It is highly necessary that the payment of the huge war taxes be distributed over a sufficient period of time if we are to avoid strain and confusion at a time when it is most necessary that our economic and financial machinery should be working smoothly.

"As for the securities themselves, I need hardly do more than point to the example of the Steel Corporation's investment in them as proof of my recommendation. They have the security of the United States behind them, they bear 4 per cent. interest, and they allow the investor certain tax exemption privileges. He may, therefore, through his investment in them, do both himself and his country a favor."

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Battery Park and Citizens' Central Banks Take Action.

Extra dividends announced by banks and corporations yesterday continued the tale of prosperity of the year. The Battery Park National Bank declared an extra of 3 per cent., and the usual quarterly payment of the same amount, due Jan. 2. The Citizens' Central National Bank ordered a special extra dividend of 2 per cent and the usual quarterly distribution of 2½ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to share owners of record Dec. 22. The National Bank of Commerce has voted dividends of 12 per cent. for this year, including the regular 2½ per cent. and the extra of 2 per cent announced on Thursday.

The Carbon Steel Company ordered an extra of 2 per cent. and a quarterly dividend of the same amount on the common stock, payable today. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the first preferred and of 6 per cent. on the second preferred was voted for 1918. The McAndrews & Forbes Company declared an extra of 1½ per cent. on the common stock and the regular of 2½ per cent., due Jan. 15. The Union Trust Company, besides voting the regular 10 per cent. bonus to employes, arranged to pay quarterly during 1918 an additional war compensation amounting to 10 per cent. of the 1917 salary to unmarried men and from 15 to 25 per cent. to the married men.

Directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company voted to pay the usual bonus of 10 per cent. of salaries to employes at the end of the year. The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company decided on an equal bonus, as did also the Germania Bank.

The Stock Exchange firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co. has decided to present each employe, in addition to the usual 10 per cent. salary bonus, with a war savings certificate containing one $4.12 stamp and a thrift card with a 25-cent stamp. The recipients will be urged to devote their bonus to the purchase of more of the stamps.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Bank of Cuba	5	S.A.	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Battery Park Nat.	3	...	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do	.....	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Carbon Steel	2	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 13
Do	2	Ex	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
City Investing pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Consolidated Trac.	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Fairb'ks, M. & Co.	3	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Jones Bros.	.....	...	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Lake Torpedo Sales	$2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
McAndre's & Forbes	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	1½	SA	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1¾	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Merchants' Nat. Bk.	4	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Mex. Teleg.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Panama P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 21	...
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Wash. Water Pow.	1¾	Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
West'house Elec.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	...	...

BOSTON CURB.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	21	22
B. & L. Gas	70	...
Eagle	76	78
Bohemia	70	75
Bing. Min.	8½	9¼
Bos. Ely	60	65
Bos. & Mon.	37	39
Butte & Lon.	13	15
Butte & Det.	19	22
Bos. & Ariz.	01	02
Calaveras	1	2
Crown Res.	15	20
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1¾
Cortez	10	15
Ch. Cop.	62	64
Chief Cons.	1½	1¾
El. Dr. pf.	40	45
Emerald-Ely	06	08
Fortuna	03	05
Gold Lake	01	02
Gila Cop.	17	17¼
Houghton	60	70
Hcma Oil	53	60
Humboldt	60	70
Iron Blos.	4	¾
Iron Cap.	13	13¾
Jer. Verde	55	65
La Rose	30	40
Majestic	03	05
Mex. Metals	27	28
Mcj. Tung.	19	21
New Baltic	80	100
Nay Hero	2¾	3¼
Rilla	02	04
S.W. Miami		
part paid	50	100
S.W. Miami		
full paid	75	1¼
Uni. Verde		
Ext.	35	35¼
Vict. Min.	3¼	1¾
Yukon Gld	1¾	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.08
Alta	....	Justice	.09
Andes	.07	Mexican	.69
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	....
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.09
Challenge Con.	.04	Seg. Belcher	....
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.08
Confidence	.06	Union Con.	.32
Con. Virginia	.15	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	....	Mexican dollars	.49½
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.00	Goldfield Cons.	.35
Jim Butler	.74	Goldfield Merger	.02
McNamara	....	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.06	Jumbo Extend	....
Mizpah	.05	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts	.03	Silver Pick	.02
Montana	....	Spearhead	.02
North Star	....	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.10	Consolidated	.60
Tonopah Divide	.12	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Exten.	1.00	Union Amalg.	.04
West End	....	White Caps	.51
West Tonopah	.10	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.13
Atlanta	.01	Rochester	.03
Booth	....	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	....	United Eastern	3.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4¾	Granite	45	54
Doctor Tpot	3¼	...	Isabella	8	9
Elkton	4¾	5	McKinney	8	10
El Paso	16	23	Portland	114	116
Fanny R.	2¾	...	U. Gold M.	15¾	17
Golden Cy.	145	148	Vindicator	55	57
Gold Sov.	2¼	2¾			

BIG SUM LOANED TO FARMERS

Total Since System Has Been in Operation Is $29,824,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Loans aggregating $29,824,000 have been made to farmers by the twelve Federal Land Banks in the six months since the system has been in operation, according to the monthly report of the Federal Farm Loan Board issued today. In addition, $75,000,000 of loans have been approved, and will be negotiated at the old 5 per cent. interest rate when funds are made available through sale of farm loan bonds.

Applications for loans have amounted to $219,000,000, which has been cut to $180,000,000 by reductions ordered by appraisers, or by rejections. A total of 1,839 co-operative farm loan associations, composed of ten or more farmer borrowers, have been chartered. Future loans will be made at the new interest rate of 5½ per cent.

The greatest volume of loans, $7,390,000, have been made by the Wichita (Kan.) Bank, which covers Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico, and 344 loan associations have been chartered in this district. Second place is held by the Spokane district, comprising Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, with $5,506,000 loans and 259 associations.

Loans in other districts are as follows: Springfield, Mass., $708,000; Baltimore, $1,899,000; Columbia, S. C., $918,000; Louisville, $1,782,000; New Orleans, $1,634,000; St. Louis, $1,224,000; Omaha, $4,418,000; Houston, $1,145,000, and Berkeley, $1,818,000.

DISPELS GLOOM OF WALL ST.

G. T. Wilson Tells Bond Men of "The Doctrine of the Smile."

The gloom in which security dealers are supposed to have been enshrouded was thoroughly dissipated yesterday afternoon when George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, preached a sermon on "The Doctrine of the Smile" before several hundred members of the Bond Men's Club of New York. Mr. Wilson entertained his audience for some time with stories and then delivered a tribute to the flag that roused the bond salesmen to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, had been scheduled to speak to the meeting, but a telegram from Salamanca stated that he would be five hours late on one of his own trains.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	....	....	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	94	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, reg	94	97
4s, registered, 1925	55	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
4s, coupon, 1925	55	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, coupon, 1946	84	85			
2s, conversion, 1947	84	85			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July	1967	94	94½	94
4½s June	1963	94½	94	94½
4½s Mar.	1963	94	94	94½
4½s Nov.	1957	94½	94	94½
4½s May	1957	94½	94	94½
4½s April	1960	88	90½	88
4½s Mar.	1960-30	88	92	88
4½s Mar.	1964	88	90½	88
4½s Mar.	1965	88	90½	88
4½s Mar.	1962	88	90½	88
4½s Sept.	1960	88	90	88
4s May,	1959	86	88	86
4s Nov.	1958	86	87½	86
4s May,	1957	86	....	86
4s Nov.	1956	83	86	83
4s Nov.	1955	83	86	83
4s Nov.	1936	88	90	89½
4s May	1919	99½	99½	99½
4s Nov.	1918	99	....	99

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

3½s Nov.,	1954	77½	81
3½s May.	1954	76½	80
3½s Nov.	1956	80	84
1915-1923		4.90	4.60 4.85
1924-1931		4.90	4.60 4.85
1921-1923		4.90	4.60 4.85
April,	1920	4.90	4.60 4.85
1916-1919		5.00	... 5.00
1040-1953		4.90	4.60 4.85
1930-1939		4.90	4.60 4.85
1922-1929		4.90	4.60 4.85
1919-1921		4.90	4.60 4.85
1940-1953		4.85	4.50 4.85
1926-1930		4.85	4.40 4.85
1918-1925		4.85	4.40 4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Cities Service	205	205	204	206
Cities Service pf.	67½	66½	67	67¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	14
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	39	41
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	190	200
Am. Light & Traction	90	90
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	88	90
Am. Power & Light	45	49
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	60
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	8	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	25	29
Carolina P. & L. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	30	33
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	80
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	53	54
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	62	65
Conn. Power, Ry. & L.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75½	80
Duluth Edison	50	55
Eastern Texas Electric	50	80
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	80
El Paso Electric	200	250
El Paso Electric pf.	88	92
Electric L. & P. pf.	92	96
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	85	90
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	18
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	200
Gas & Elec. Securities	220	230
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	93	100
Int. M. Ry.	1½	2
Interstate Electric	38	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	93
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.			
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	
Am. W. W. & E. 5s	62	65	
Apos. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	94	95	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	....	....	94
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	
Commonwealth Power, Ry. & L. 5s, 1944	....	....	97
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	....	....	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1942	....	....	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	....	....	90
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	....	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	....	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	....	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	....	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, 1946	75	....	77
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	....	90
Inter.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	97	....	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	....	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	....	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1945	97½	....	99
Middle West. U. 6s, '25	93	....	96
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	....	100
Miss. River Power	91	....	93
Miss. River Power pf.	73	....	76
Northern Ohio Electric	22	....	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	....	70
North. Ont. L. & P.	15	....	18
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	55	....	58
Northern States Power	60	....	65
Northern States P. pf.	85	....	90
Northern Texas Electric	50	....	52½
Northern Texas Elec. pf	67	....	72
Ohio Power & Water	35	....	37
Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	....	31½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	....	84
Pine Tree Pow.	70	....	75
Pub. Service Bef. pf.	70	....	75
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	13	....	14½
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	18	....	20
Ry. & L. Securities	86	....	90
Republic Ry. & Light	19	....	20
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	53	....	55
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	80	....	85
Southern Pow. & Edison	30	....	31
South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	....	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	19	....	21
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	....	....
Tampa Electric	102¾	....	....
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	....	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	....	12
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	....	100
Tri-City Ry. & Light	80	....	84
U. G. Improvement	80	....	85
United Light & Rys.	58	....	60
United L. & Rys. pf.	82	....	84
Wash. Ry. & El.	10	....	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	10	....	15
West. Penn. Pr. pf.	95	....	100
Western Power pf.	3	....	41
Western Power pf.	40	....	41
Wisconsin Edison	98	....	100
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	....	100

Bonds.			
Miss. River Power 1st 5s	67	....	68
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	....	85
New Eng. Pow. 6s	94	....	96
No. O. Lt. & Tr. 6s, '51	77	....	82
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	....	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	....	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	57	....	60
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1926	100¼	....	102
Pacific G. & E. 5s	85	....	90
Pub. Ser. of N. J. 5s, '59	94	....	96
Portland Gas & Elec. 6s	89	....	91
Puget Sd. T., L. & P. 5s	37	....	39
Rio Grande W. W. 5s, '19	95	....	98½
Sid. Gas & E. N. Y. 5s, '25	94	....	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s	39	....	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	....	....	82
U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '52	111	....	115
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	75	....	85
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	....	98
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	....	98
Utah Securities 6s	85½	....	86½
Wash. L. W. & P. 6s	96	....	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	....	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	....	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	....	93
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	....	....	90

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Arun. S. & G.	31½	31½	31½
1,045 Con. Power	90	87	90
57 Con. Coal	90	89	90
4,150 Cosden	6¾	6	6¾
600 Do pf.	34¼	34	34¼
780 Davison	23½	23	23½
$1,000 Balt. Trac. N. R. 5s	69	69	69
2,000 Con. Pr. 4½s	75½	75½	75½
10,000 Do n. 5s	88	88	88

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,025 Am. Zinc	12¼	12	12
50 Adventure	1	1	1
3 Ahmeek	72	72	72
70 Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾
125 Allouez	45	45	45
150 Anaconda	56	55	56
120 Ariz. Com'l	10	10	10
2,000 Butte & Bal.	23c	20	20c
320 Cal. & Ariz.	67	66	67
7 Cal. & Hec.	414	414	414
222 Cop. Range	41	40	40½
450 Davis-Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
85 East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾
150 Granby	66	66	66
25 Island Creek	52	52	52
50 La Salle	2	2	2
10 Mass Con	5¼	5¼	5¼

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,915 Houston Oil	45¾	39½	....
775 Do pf.	67¼	66	66¼
10 M. & M. Sh.	27	27	27
3 Merc. Trust	195	195	195
12 United Ry.	22	22	22
50 Wayland Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼

Railroads.			
50 Atchison pf.	75¾	74¾	74¾
2 Boston & A.	121	121	121
120 Boston Elev.	30	29½	....
10 Boston & M.	17	17	17
1 Fitchburg pf.	45	45	45

Miscellaneous.			
12 Am. Sugar	94	94	94
Do pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Am. A. C. pf.	90½	90½	90½
220 A. T. & T.	100	99½	99½
160 Art. Metal	10	9½	9½
180 A. G. & W. I.	56	55	55½
10 East B. L.	4¼	4¼	4¼
41 Edison Elec.	127	125	125
22 Gen. Elec.	122	122	122
5 Int. Port. C.	5	5	5
210 Do pf.	11	10	11

Bonds.			
$1,000 Am. Tel. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
3,500 A. G. & W. I. 5s	76	75	76

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
31 Am. Radiat	250	250	250
30 Am. Ship	89	89	89
200 G.C.& C.Ry.	2	2	2
60 Do pf.	15	15	15
250 Phil. Pet.	41	40	40
50 Cudahy	108	108	108
182 Com. Edison	101	100	100¼
215 Deere&Co.pf.	93	93	93
20 Dia. Match	95	95	95
25 H. S. & M.	47¼	47¼	47½
50 Hartman	36	36	36

Bonds.			
$1,000 Ch. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼
7,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾

$1,000 Peo. Gas 1st 6s	97	97	97
1,000 Swift, 1st 5s	86	86	86
2,550 Liberty 3½s	98.30	98.00	98.30
4,200 Do 4s	97.04	97.00	97.02

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Elec. Stor	45	45	45
20 Gen. Asph. pf.	50	50	50
25 Ins. N. A.	23¾	23¾	23¾
285 L. Sup. Coal	11	10¾	11
245 Lehigh Nav.	57	57	57
25 Lehigh Val.	53¼	53¼	53¼
100 Mex. Petrol.	71¾	71¾	71¾
735 Pennsylvania	42¾	41¾	....
19 Pa. Salt Mfg.	77¼	77¼	....
837 Phila. Elec.	22¾	22¾	22¾

Bonds.			
$1,000 Beth. Steel 5s	77½	77½	$11,000 Liberty 4s 97.00 97.00 97.00
7,000 Key. T. 1st 5s	80	80	5,000 Peo. Pass. 4s 72 72 72
8,000 T'state Ry. 4s	40	40	1,000 Phila. Elec. 4s 89¾ 89¾ 89¾
2,000 Liberty 2¼s	98.30	98.30	4,000 Reading 4s 80¼ 80¼ 80¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
260 May.-O. C.	1	1	1
150 Michigan	58	58½	58½
25 Mohawk	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 New Arcad'n	1¾	1¾	1¾
41 Nipissing	8	8	8
15 North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
150 Osceola	55	53½	54
20 Quincy	63¾	63¼	63¼
150 Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
80 St. Mary's	50	50	50
105 Swift	118	118	118
15 U. D'y 1st pf	48	....	....
288 United Fruit	109	107¼	108¾
1,115 United Shoe	39¾	37¾	38¾
16 Do pf.	25½	25	25¼
2,700 U. S. Steel	84½	83¾	83¾
60 Ventura Con.	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 West. Union	75¾	75¾	75¾

Bonds.			
$26,000 L'berty 3½s	98.50	97.00	98.00
30,000 Do 4s	97.50

SWEEPING POWERS GIVEN TO FUEL HEAD

Continued from Page One.

carrying railroads. The entire situation in as far as it involved the railroads was gone into, and this was said to have included the alleged shortage of cars, the charge that cars were kept loaded for demurrage charges, and the matter of expediting the movement of barges.

After the conference, Joseph A. Hall, Assistant Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said that the outlook was bad, and that Manhattan and Brooklyn were in as bad shape as the Bronx. The coal that was now coming into the city, he said, was barely enough to keep it warm. He added that the railroads agreed to supply 20,000 tons a week for an emergency reserve, but that did not amount to more than a "flea bite" when the daily consumption of New York is considered. It was stated that coal was being generally distributed throughout the country. Mr. Hall said that New York was getting a fair share of the amount distributed, but that was only about one-tenth of the ordinary requirements.

To Fix Prices for Small Lots.

It is probable that Mr. Schley will take up today the matter of fixing prices for the retail trade—the small dealers who are not already under the regulations and who, according to reports reaching the administrator's office, have been making big profits on small-lot sales. The way for this was made clear by the action of the Board of Aldermen by passing the ordnance that coal could only be sold by weight and not by measure, as heretofore.

The seriousness of the coal situation is being realized by many large manufacturing plants throughout the country. Many of these have been running on a day-to-day supply. The National Fire Proofing Company, of Perth Amboy, which is engaged in the manufacture of hollow tile which the Government is using in large quantities for the building of army and navy storehouses, has been obliged to lay off 900 of its 1,500 employes. The firm, it is said, has not enough coal on hand to allow it to fulfill its contracts for the Government. The officials believe that coal will arrive within the next few days and the plant can again be speeded up.

With the extraordinary powers given to Mr. Wiggin, it is reported that every night will soon be "lightless" unless the situation greatly improves. There is still a great many useless lights burned in this city, and the Fuel Administrator is considering, it is said, taking drastic measures to conserve coal in this way, and it is possible that electric advertising signs as well as lights that serve to index the business within may be eliminated as "luxuries."

Mr. Schley said that he estimated there were 70,000 tons of coal at tide water and that about 20,000 tons were brought to this city by rail and barges yesterday. Mr. Hall said that only 328 tons of coal were received in the Bronx yesterday and this made the total supply about 2,800 tons. Frederic E. Gunnison, Fuel Administrator for Brooklyn, said that the situation there was serious, although weather conditions remained favorable for the transfer of coal. The labor problem was a serious one, he said and so was the transportation problem. Mr. Gunnison did not make an estimate of the amount of coal that arrived in his district yesterday.

N. Y. U. to Close Plant Over Holidays.

The Board of Education will take advantage of the coming holidays to try and get the school bins filled or partly filled. The New York University, as a matter of coal conservation, will close down its plants at Washington Square and on University Heights from Monday night to Jan. 3.

The Broadway Association has also taken up the matter of coal conservation, and E. W. Estes, its Secretary, said that there was a movement on foot to have the office buildings that have supplied heat, light, and elevator service at nights and on Sundays to shut down at 9 o'clock at night and to give no service on Sundays. Two large buildings on Broadway will begin doing this on Monday.

The largest number of deaths from pneumonia in twenty-four hours in New York in the last five years occurred between noon Thursday and noon yesterday, according to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department, who reported fifty-six. He attributed this increase to weather conditions, dampness and slush, and added that in many instances it resulted through carelessness on the part of those who would not take care of themselves after taking cold.

The pneumonia deaths by boroughs were: Manhattan, 18; Bronx, 6; Brooklyn, 24; Queens, 6, and Richmond, 2.

URGES MICHIGAN FACTORIES TO CLOSE

Fuel Administrator Asks All Except War Plants to Suspend Until Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Fuel supplies in Michigan have reached such a low ebb that Administrator W. K. Prudden tonight asked manufacturers in that State to suspend operations of industrial plants from midnight tomorrow until midnight Dec. 29. The only exceptions are factories making war munitions needed for prompt shipment. Mr. Prudden's request was contained in a telegram sent after a conference here with Fuel Administrator Garfield. It said:

"In order to conserve the small fuel supply now on hand at industrial plants within the State of Michigan, I suggest and request that every plant engaged in manufacturing, directly or indirectly, any commercial product, discontinue operation from midnight Dec. 22 until midnight Dec. 29.

"No exception should be made except plants engaged in the manufacture of war munitions imperatively needed for prompt shipment. To conserve the greatest amount possible of fuel, only such heating as is necessary to avoid great damage by freezing at plants should be allowed.

"A patriotic response and adoption of the within request may obviate issuing positive orders covering a longer period. Unless present conditions quickly improve, fuel on hand will be needed for household use."

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Hope for relief from New England's coal shortage was held out today when word was received that shipments were coming by rail and water. Locomotives loaned to New England railroads by other lines will be used to rush through heavy shipments of coal from the mines, and all available empty coal cars have been started south to handle the consignments.

James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for this district, sent word today from Washington, where, with Governor McCall, he has pointed out the seriousness of the situation to Federal authorities, that he was trying to load at once at Hampton Roads all the coal he had succeeded in having consigned for New England.

Two coal-laden barges arrived today. One of them had sufficient fuel to keep the Bay State Street Railway in operation for four hours. The company already has put a sharply curtailed schedule into effect, to avoid a complete shutdown. Factories and shipyards working on important war contracts for the Government have either started to reduce their output or doing away with night work or are faced with the prospect of stopping some of their machines altogether.

The New England Fuel Administration will exercise its full authority to enforce the economical operation of all steam plants which it finds are using wasteful methods. Letters to this effect, containing blank forms, were sent today to 10,000 owners or managers of factories and office buildings. The forms were made out by a committee of engineers and when they are filed an expert will be able to tell at a glance whether a plant is being economically operated.

ARMOUR NAMED IN PACKERS' PLOT

Continued from Page One.

facie case, and then the packers can do what explaining they think necessary."

Armours Not in Kansas City Yards.

Some idea of the ramifications of the inquiry was given today in questions concerning the ownership of the yards at Kansas City and St. Paul. Croll testified that neither J. Ogden Armour nor Armour & Co., of which J. Ogden Armour owns 70 per cent., had any interest in the Kansas City yards.

"Did any of the big packers have a plant at St. Paul before Armour & Co. began building their plant there?" asked Heney.

"Yes. Swift & Co.," replied Croll.

"Did Armour & Co. receive a bonus for going there?"

"A citizens' committee agreed to do something, but I do not know what they have done nor what the total amount was to be."

"Was it as much as $500,000?"

"I cannot say."

"Was it more than $100,000?"

"I venture to say it was."

"Do you know if, after this agreement was made with the St. Paul Citizens' Committee, any agreement was made with Swift & Co. to give part ownership of the St. Paul yards?"

"I do not."

"Was any agreement made for part control of the Drovers' Bank?"

"I do not know. The entire matter was handled by George B. Robbins, Vice President of Armour & Co."

Mr. Heney did not question Croll further on the subject.

Ownership of Stock Concealed.

From other witnesses an effort will be made to ascertain whether Armour and Swift entered into any understanding regarding the meat packing industry at St. Paul.

In organizing the Chicago Stock Yards Company J. Ogden Armour became the possessor of 15,320 shares, according to testimony, but, like all the other shareholders, his identity was concealed through the use of share warrants, payable to bearer. Croll said Armour now had turned in his stock to Armour & Co., in order that the eight other stockholders of that concern, all of them members of the Armour family, might benefit.

Cross said the ownership of the Junction Railways stock was concealed on the books of Armour & Co. by being lumped in with other assets.

The commission showed considerable interest in the payment of dividends to Croll on the Chicago Stock Yards Company stock. When asked what objection there was to having it known that the dividend went to Armour & Co., Croll replied that there was none that he knew of. The checks were made to bearer to explain why.

Croll said Prince and Armour were interested in other concerns besides the Chicago Stock Yards Company, giving the Aetna Explosives Company as one example.

Methods Used to Get Stock.

Details of the methods used by Armour and Prince in obtaining control of the Junction Railways Company, a necessary preliminary to the formation of the new concern, were brought out in letters obtained by the commission's investigators. In a letter to Armour, Mr. Prince wrote:

"I propose to have the guarantee stock listed on the Stock Exchanges, and the present stock will be stricken from the list. We shall do our best

INSTRUCTION.

Languages Berlitz School 24 West 34th St. Brooklyn: 213 Livingston St. Terms may be begun at any time.

Elocution and Dancing Adults, Children Misses' Classes. 69 W. 45th St. Opposite Knickerbocker Hotel.

Army (THE SPEAKING VOICE)—the training essential for social or business success. Grant Inst., 78 W. 55th St. (457 Circle.)

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Weakness in Those of Foodstuffs a Feature of the Week.

Weakness in the more important foodstuffs featured Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. In spite of the downward trend in that part of the list, it again showed an excess of advances over declines. Thirty-eight of the 68 revisions indicated were upward, while last week there were 59 changes and 34 advances. The most marked strength was shown in various drugs, chemicals, and oils.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 41 standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$12.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.10¾
St. brown sheetings, yd.	.20	.20	.12
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.11¾	.11¾	.08½
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.	.56	.56	.41½
Cheese, f.c., held, spec., lb.	.24½	.24½	.24½
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.55	.55	.46½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.15¾	.16	.03
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11¾	.10¾	.07½
Prunes, 40-50, Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.10¾
Raisins, lb.	.09½	.08	
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	10.45	10.65	8.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	9.70	10.00	7.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.20	2.20	1.06
Corn, No. 2 yellow bush.	1.61	1.79½	1.07
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.91½	.88¾	.57¾
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.60	1.10
Hides, Chi., pack., No. 1, lb.	.33	.35	.33½
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.33	.33	.32½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.37
Leather, union backs, lb.	.65	.65	.45
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil. ton	34.50	34.50	29.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	40.00
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.32½
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.07½
Tin, New York, lb.	.49¾	.49¾	.49¾
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.10	.15	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	7.25	7.30	7.00
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	15.90	17.15	9.80
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	9.00	8.40	8.35
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	24.00	25.00	16.80
Short Ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	23.75	25.50	13.17
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	50.50	50.50	31.50
Ribs, fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.05¾
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.61	.54½	.75
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.63	8.35	7.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.16½
Tea, Ivyan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.20
Potatoes, bbl.	4.50	4.25	4.50
Wool, aver., 100, Phila., lb.	.754	.754	.579

Flour showed a change this week for the first time in quite a while, when declines of 20 and 30 cents a barrel, respectively, were reported in Spring patent and Spring clear. At Chicago there was more than the ordinary amount of weakness shown in the major provisions. Live sheep showed the week's only advance, with mess pork unchanged. Primeheavy and short ribs, beef, and live sheep all were lower. At this city there was a drop in the price of bacon.

In the market for vegetables the feature was the rise in potatoes to the same level that they sold at a year ago at this time. Cabbage also went up, but there were no other changes. The listed fresh fruits showed no change, but in the dried ones declines in choice apples, citron, and lemon peel offset advances in California apricots, peaches, and standard California raisins. In the dairy products the best grade of butter again went up, but there was a drop in the price of the cheapest grade. Cheese quotations showed no change either way, while in the eggs both nearby fancies and the best Westerns went up. Compared with last week's figures, the latter are relatively the cheaper. There were no changes in coffee or teas this week, and for the first time in a long while this was true also of spices. The best raw sugar was quoted lower.

Reports of the possibility of Government's taking over drug supplies had a bearish effect on prices in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils. Only five of the twenty-two changes in these markets were downward, one of the features being the rise of 50 cents an ounce in cocaine hydrochloride. It now costs $9 an ounce, against $4.25 at this time in 1916. The leather list showed an advance in belting butts as its only change this week, while in the hide markets the only changes were declines in Texas steers and No. 1 kip stock. The grains showed advances in malt, oats, and malting barley, and declines in prime timothy hay and long rye straw.

The changes in the metals were again confined to the minor ones. Lead went up, but antimony, zinc, and tin all declined. Commercial white and American zinc paint were reduced in price, but French ochre was advanced this week. The miscellaneous changes included declines in soaps and tallow and increases in hemp, turpentine, and Brazilian crude rubber.

The turn in the price position of the burlap market has come, and as a result the standard light and heavy grades quoted in the list both showed declines. The new prices, however, apply more to goods to arrive in this market at varying times, rather than to actual spot goods, which are very scarce. The situation in the cotton fabrics was unusual, with published listings advanced while some printcloths in the same state went down. A stronger tone to woolen goods was noted.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Twenty-nine new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $801,100 were chartered today. They include:

M. Mfg. Co. of Yonkers, $5,000; to manufacture gas and electric appliances, $9,000; M., E. J., and C. R. Abraham, Yonkers.

The Leather Link Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $15,000; A. Schwartz, A. A. and M. K. Meyers, Buffalo.

Merle's Rooms, Inc., Manhattan, storage warehouse, $30,000; J. S. Boneparth, G. and A. C. Fish, 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Expositor Varsi Co., Manhattan, lapidaries and dealers in precious stones, $40,000; W. Y. Hallock, H. F. Gardfalo, S. Varsi, 1,420 5th St.

George S. McCord, Inc., Mineola, trimming and molding mill business, $40,000; W. Y. Hallock, T. J. and G. V. McCord, Mineola.

Reed Foundry Co., Brooklyn, $40,000; L. S. Adler, J. Danziger, I. B. Louis, 33 Nassau St.

Union Course Mfg. Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $35,000; H. G. Wenzel, W. H. O'Neill, J. E. Carty, 46 Cedar St.

Transport Service, Manhattan, trucking and stevedore business, $10,000; F. Handrich, F. F. Bauman, C. Bahls, 313 East 100th St.

Wood Pulp Trading Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. French, H. H. Gaff, R. N. Chambers, 99 Wall St.

The Baron Shipper Feather Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. J. and J. Baron, I. Shipper, 91 Willet St.

West Indies Cocoanut Products Co., Manhattan, $15,000; C. Neuburg, B. Molnar, E. F. Auerbach, 715 Avenue K, Brooklyn.

Ordnance Supply Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 40 shares common stock no par value, and no capital, $100,200; H. L. Solomon, B. and M. J. Shapiro, 302 Convent Av.

Paul Monk, Manhattan, shoes, $5,000; A. and F. A. Frey, F. Monk, 100 St. Nicholas Av.

David Cohen & Co., Manhattan, transportation, $125,000; R. B. Smith, J. S. Zeeman, J. Miller, 25 Broadway.

West Mercer Corp., Manhattan, real estate, $158,000; S. C. T. Dodd, J. R. McMurray, J. McDonald, 20 West 34th St.

Palestine & Siegel, Manhattan, jobbers in ladies' hats, $125,000; H. Seidin, H. M. Palestine, A. R. Siegel, 45 West 110th St.

Manhattan Storage Battery Co., Manhattan, $2,000; A. J. Picard, E. J. Stern, A. Hirst, 2,008 B'way.

A. C. Davis, Inc., Buffalo, corn, grain, and other cereals, $25,000; A. C. Davis, A. A. Congdon, C. Nicholas, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Russer & Muller, Saranac Lake, $5,000 to $20,000.

Apollo Dress Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000.

Rich Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

H. E. Listman Co., Troy, to Clide Automobile Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

M. O. H. Co., Dover, Del., goods, wares, and merchandise; representative, J. A. Thomen, 61 B'way; $90,000.

United Vapo Heat & Light Co., Del., kerosene oil burners, $150,000; representative, L. K. Belcher, 155 West 33d St.

Philadelphia Yeast Mfg. Co., Del., $10,000; representative, W. H. Tyson, 205 West 39th St.

Duplan Silk Corp., Del., $1,000; representative, A. R. Salenbier, 59 Union Square.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Savoy Novelty Corp., Sidney.

Ulrich & Zeidler, Brooklyn.

Dalee & Fruchtman, Bronx.

The Cohoes Automobile Co., Cohoes.

Morrow & Co., Manhattan.

Thomas & Phillips Motor Co., Binghamton.

Excelsior Raincoat Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Charters filed: The Skillman Co., Trenton, to take over the property of the late E. V. D. Skillman and to manufacture and deal in hardware, $153,000; William C. Wherry, Jacob Bohsenberger, and John W. Shuster, all of Trenton.

Weatherbee Realty Co., North Bergen, $30,000; David Valentine, Dumont Bunker, and William S. Delar, all of West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 21.—Charters filed: Bering Dredge Corp., to develop mines of all kinds, $400,000; C. L. Hinlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, Wilmington incorporators.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Minnesota Chloride Mining and Leasing Co. to Sulphur Fertilizer Co. of America, and increase from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Cuban Potash Co. of N. Y. to Liberty Gasoline Co.

THE COTTON MARKET

Close Easy at Net Loss of from 4 to 27 Points After Early Advance.

Following an early advance on the strong position of near months, a sharp reaction occurred in the cotton market yesterday. The attention of brokers appeared to be monopolized by the situation in December. More notices were issued than on any previous day this month, but they did not exceed 3,000 bales, and that delivery sold up to 30.73c on covering. This made an advance of 22 points over Thursday's closing price and a new high record for the season. As soon as the advance in near-month positions subsided, however, the market turned easier under realizing, with the close easy, at a net loss of 4 to 27 points.

Trading in December contracts will end at noon on Monday, and Monday will be the last notice day. For a time yesterday morning December sold at a premium of 100 points over January, and the talk was that any further widening of the difference might lead to retendering some of the cotton taken earlier in the month. At any rate, the premium seemed sufficient to ease the situation to some extent, and December closed at the low point of the day, although it held 95 points above January. Later deliveries were relatively easy during the entire day, and showed the maximum declines at the close. Reports of an easier spot situation were circulated late in the afternoon, but selling was mostly in the late months.

Reports of diminishing prospects for a separate peace between Russia and Germany and the firm ruling of the stock market probably contributed to the early advance. January and later deliveries sold about 10 to 17 points net higher during the morning. Trade interests were moderate buyers of March and May, but otherwise demand was limited, and the technical position of the market seemed to have eased on the advance of about 130 to 133 points from the low level of last Saturday. This became more apparent after the covering by near-month shorts tapered off, and the market was unsettled late in the afternoon. Reports that holders were weakening in the Memphis territory were promptly followed by denials. The visible supply of American showed an increase of only 6,239 bales for the week, against a decrease of 9,114 last year and an increase of 68,063 two years ago.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
Dec.	30.50	30.73	30.45	30.45@30.50	30.50
Jan.	29.60	29.75	29.46	29.50@29.52	29.33
Feb.	....	....	....	29.00@29.05	28.85
March	29.20	29.30	28.95	28.95@28.98	29.18
April	....	....	....	28.69 bid.	28.95
May	28.84	28.97	28.61	28.61@28.64	28.87
June	....	....	....	28.35 bid.	28.59
July	28.51	28.61	28.30	28.30@28.32	28.57
Aug.	28.37	28.37	28.37	24.00 bid	28.27
Oct.	27.33	27.33	27.16	27.16@27.18	27.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 31.10c. for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.25c.; New Orleans, 29.05c.; Savannah, 29¼c.; Augusta, 29.50c.; Memphis, 29.50c.; Houston, 29c., and Dallas, 28.85c.

Following are yesterday's cotton statistics:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	22,025	31,554	37,373
Exports	....	5,714	46,007
Season's exports	1,931,453	1,824,214	2,981,161
Port stocks	1,282,437	1,315,521	1,105,478
Interior receipts	23,984	25,217	17,272
Interior shipments	24,253	21,404	20,615
N. Y. arrivals	3,298	5,033	535
N. Y. stocks	133,829	146,232	142,778

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week, 371,560 bales, against 408,535 last year, and for the season 6,792,398, against 8,468,776 last year. World's visible supply, all kinds, 4,466,049 against 5,755,524 last year; visible American, 3,230,049 against 4,634,529 last year; increase in visible, all kinds, 48,259, against an increase last year of 39,886; visible American, 6,239, against 5,114 last year. Spinners takings, American, for the week, 365,751, against 417,040 last year, and for the season 5,002,165, against 6,069,881 last season.

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton dull and unchanged; good middling, 21.75d; middling, 21.31d. Sales, 2,000, American. 1,000. Imports, 2,000; none American. Market opened quiet, 1 to 5 points higher. Closed quiet, unchanged to 3 points net lower. January, 22.44d; February, 22.46d; March, 22.29d; April, 22.24d; May, 22.19d. Manchester—Yarns strong, cloths quiet and firm.

IMPORTS IN NOVEMBER.

Both England and France Increase Their Entries Here.

New York imports in November were $89,320,970, approximately $2,000,000 more than November, 1916, compared with $91,310,486 in October, and $97,534,888 in February, the first month of unrestricted German submarine warfare.

English entries last month totaled $9,445,494, while those from France were $6,502,710. In October the English imports were $8,335,800, and those of France at $4,734,879. English imports, however, declined $4,000,000, compared with November, 1916, while French merchandise gained $800,000. Italy's share in November inward trade amounted to $1,813,985, a slight gain over October, but about $2,000,000 below November, 1916.

Despite the unsettled conditions in Russia, imports from that country last month reached $1,214,526, against only $36,984 worth of raw materials received here in the same month of 1916. No merchandise was entered at New York last month from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Turkey, Serbia, or Montenegro. Spain led the neutrals of Europe with entries worth $1,963,563. Switzerland was second with a credit of $1,408,056, and the Netherlands third with merchandise entries valued at $1,370,427. Total imports from Europe in November aggregated $20,174,520, a sum slightly in excess of October, but $6,000,000 lower than one year ago in November.

Scarcity of ocean tonnage was said at the Custom House to be responsible for a drop in South American receipts in November, that month showing entries of only $25,118,803, against $29,133,150 in October. Asiatic imports, however, made a spurt as entries last month totaled $20,381,318 a gain of $2,000,000 over October. British India, Japan, Dutch East Indies, and the Straits Settlements figured as the heaviest shippers. Imports from Australia, Africa, and the Philippines increased over October.

The extent to which Cuban raw sugar is being diverted from the United States to England and France, owing to direct buying by the two last named countries, was indicated by the Custom House report. This showed that whereas in November, 1916, total imports here from Cuba had a value of $16,708,822, such entries last month totaled only $3,356,402. While the figures quoted cover all classes of imports from Cuba, sugar constitutes the chief article of export from the island.

CAN'T GIVE TRUSTEE POWER.

Reserve Bank's Authority Here Limited by Gregory's Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The question whether the Federal Reserve Board may grant to national banks in New York State the power to act as trustee, executor and administrator has, at the request of President Wilson, been made the subject of an opinion by Attorney General Gregory, who decides that the board has no such authority under existing law. The opinion says:

"The laws of New York empower only trust companies organized under the laws of that State to act as trustees, executor, and administrator. This is not a case where the local law simply authorizes State banks to assume trust company functions. Corporations other than those organized in New York are expressly prohibited from exercising such powers. Even if the national banks in question are not organized under the laws of New York a special permit to act as trustee would be plainly in contravention of the State law.

"I find nothing in the opinion of Mr. Chief Justice White in First National Bank vs. Fellows which would justify, in the present, a different construction of the unambiguous provisions of the controlling statutes. The language of the present Chief Justice demonstrates the power of the national legislature to confer authority upon national banks to act as Trustees, executor, and administrator, where such powers are exercised by State trust companies, even though the State law discriminates against the national agencies in this regard.

"The power of Congress to determine how far national banks may be subject to State control is settled, and State regulations which conflict with the Congressional enactment are invalid. But in this case Congress has not exerted its power. It has explicitly constituted the local statutory provisions as the criterion of the corporate capacity of national banks. The New York statute, therefore, cannot fairly be said to deny to national banks, operating in New York, a power Congress intended they should have."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Mich.—Fair and cold Sat. and Sun.

La., Texas, Ark., and Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The recent high temperatures over the Winter wheat belt have caused some uneasiness regarding the new crop prospects. The Modern Miller said that the snow has almost disappeared from the Winter wheat fields, and the plant is now exposed to possible injury. Meanwhile the condition of the crop is the lowest in fifty years. The Kansas State crop report reports last season's yield at 41,479,000 bushels. Receipts at country points were fairly liberal, being somewhat in excess of both last week and last year.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western $1.92, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market developed a reactionary tendency during yesterday's operations, and at the low point prices were down 1@3½c from the high point of Thursday. Reports from the West said that Eastern railroads had been ordered to deliver 17,000 empty freight cars to the Western roads, and that already 1,000 cars had been turned over in Chicago to go into the corn belt. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.79 cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2.20 free on board cars New York to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.27¼	1.26¾	1.27½	1.27¼	.92¼
January	1.25	1.24½	1.24¾	1.25	....
May	1.23½	1.22¾	1.22¾	1.23¾	.93¾

OATS.

The oats market was lower, closing with net losses of ⅞@2c from the previous close. Longs and cash interests sold quite freely, and it was thought that shorts had covered most of their outstanding contracts on Thursday. Receipts at primary points were slightly larger, but the movement has not assumed sufficient proportions to make it a bearish factor. Exporters were not in evidence, and it was the prevailing impression that export buying will continue quiet until some of the oats in transit have been cleared up. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 91½c; No. 2 white, 91½c; No. 3 white, 91c; No. 4 white, 90@90½c; fancy clipped white, 91@93c; ordinary clipped white, 90@90½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¼	75¼	75⅝	75¾	49½
March	75	75	75	75¼	....
May	74⅛	73	73¼	74	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was firmer with quite a good demand, prompted by small receipts of hogs and strength in the hog market. The volume of business was not particularly large, but sellers were inclined to be timid, and it was the prevailing impression that it will require a higher level of values to attract more hogs to market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Saturday, 22,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha, 10,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	24.45	24.25	24.42	24.15	13.92
May	24.67	24.50	24.65	24.37	16.10
Ribs—					
January	24.47	24.25	24.40	24.07	13.87
May	24.80	24.32	24.77	24.43	14.27
Pork—					
January	48.32	45.95	48.20	45.75	27.10
May	45.80	45.50	45.80	45.30	26.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in the market for crude oil in the South and the fact that prices in the local cottonseed oil market are below a parity with certain competing oils stimulating influence on values, and prices experienced gains of 25 to 35 points. Shorts were moderate buyers, but the volume of business was small, total sales consisting of 1,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	19.00@	....
December	....	....	19.00@19.50	18.70
January	19.00	18.85	19.03@19.20	18.70
February	....	....	19.00@	18.75
March	19.25	19.00	19.25@	18.90
April	....	....	19.20@	18.90
May	....	....	18.90@19.00	....

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active yesterday, but orders were pretty well divided and fluctuations were comparatively narrow. March contracts, for instance, ranged between 7.50c and 7.48c, closing at 7.49c, while September sold off from 7.85c to 7.81c, and closed at 7.84c. The general list closed net 1 point higher to 2 points lower. The demand was reported in the local spot market with prices firm at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	....	....	7.30@7.34	7.29
January	7.28	7.28	7.30@7.31	7.30
February	7.37	7.37	7.40@7.41	7.40
March	7.50	7.48	7.49@7.51	7.50
April	....	....	7.57@7.58	7.58
May	7.65	7.64	7.64@7.65	7.65
June	....	....	7.72@7.73	7.72
July	7.80	7.76	7.79@7.80	7.79
August	....	....	7.87@7.88	7.88
September	7.85	7.81	7.84@7.86	7.85
October	....	....	8.01@8.03	8.02

SUGAR.

Raw sugar was without feature, and the committee reported no new business. While the committee seemed willing to make pounds raws at 4.90c c. i. f. they showed no disposition to purchase later shipment sugars, and holders await a final decision on the freight question before pressing offerings. Raw sugars are beginning to arrive at ports here, and it was said that the Arbuckle refinery expected to start up shortly on a moderate scale. In refined sugar the American was the only refinery taking orders, and those were very limited. Spot prices for raw sugar were unchanged. Centrifugal, 5.92c; cost and freight, 4.90c. The sugar trade will observe the usual Saturday holiday, and it is unofficially reported that the sugar sales offices will be closed Monday.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 5,464 packages. Just about enough of the fine and fancy fresh creamery to supply the requirements of the trade, and prices for these are steady to firm. Medium qualities selling moderately. Further export business in storage creamery, which has given added strength to the position. Ladles a little easier. Packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50¼@51c; extras, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@49c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery unsalted, higher than extras, 52@53½c; extras, 51@51¼c; firsts, 46@50c; seconds, 42@46c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 46½@47c; firsts, 43@45c; seconds, 40@42½c; thirds, 39@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@49c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 39@43c; renovated, extra, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@39¼c; seconds, 36c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@36½c; No. 2, 33@35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—3,233 cases. Thursday's arrivals of fresh eggs did not clear, Western advices were considerably weaker, and the market today rules lower with trade still light. Offerings of fresh eggs are not heavy, but rather in excess of the limited requirements of the trade at the moment. Refrigerator eggs are weaker, with the few sales reported early indicating a decline of fully 1c per dozen. Nearby eggs also lower; dealers cutting prices owing to the arrival here of a car of very fancy California whites which are offering at considerably lower prices than asked for State. Fresh gathered extras, 49@51c; extra firsts, 58@59c; firsts, 56@57c; seconds, 52@55c; thirds and poorer, 40@51c; frozen, 29@ 35c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 38½@ 39c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36c; lower grades, 29@34c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 39@42c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 38@41c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western fancy whites, 50@52c; to fancy, 48@70c; ordinary to good, 42@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullet sizes, 46@48c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 58@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby brown, 51@53c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 46@51c.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents or $4 per year; $2.50 a year by mail. Times Sq. are, New York. Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany; all shades. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

MIXTURES or Novelty Cloths Wanted.—Open for small or large quantity. Call with samples, 7th floor, 142 West 37th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk, cotton, and mercerized; any quantity; low prices only. M 160 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Levitt, Frank & Co., 40 West 32d St., are open to buy Whitman serges: Style 104, Style 9, Style 106, American serge 0036.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Whitman's 104 for cash. The McQueen Company, 809 Lakeside Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 6301, or similar; also poplins, high shades. Chelsea 9955.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight; also broadcloth in all colors. Bernstein, Baum & De Costa Co., 38 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT CORDS of silk; immediate delivery; low prices. Phone 4100 Frankl

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A modern hotel in an Autumn and Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.
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World Renowned for Treatment of MINERAL BATHS
RHEUMATISM
And all Nervous and Blood Diseases
Mount Clemens is only 20 miles from Detroit. Through Lehigh Valley-Grand Trunk trains. Detroit suburban cars every 20 minutes. Write for illustrated book and full information. Address
C. W. Waring, Business Men's Assoc'n, 32 Chamber of Commerce, Mount Clemens, Mich.

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HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Swimming Pool, Golf. Sea-food Cuisine. Every European Bath and Treatment. Write
GEO. P. ADAMS, Manager
Fortress Monroe, Va.
Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; Penn. R. R., 8th Ave. & 29th St. Ask Mr. Foster at 239 W. 42nd St., or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Kuffner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel.

Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

The DE SOTO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Remodeled and Refurnished Throughout
Golf, Tennis and Motoring.
Opens December 8. Under Direction of CHARLES E. PHENIX

Charmingly Hospitable.
THE KIRKWOOD Camden, South Carolina
Golf, Polo, Tennis, Riding, Climate. T. Edmund Krumbholz.

Satisfaction
I wish to express my complete satisfaction in the sub-letting of my apartment, after one insertion of an advertisement in The New York Times.
Marie Albright Kanney,
315 W. 79th St., New York City.
If you have an apartment you desire to sub-let, advertise it in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000

PUBLIC HELPS MORE THAN 140 NEEDIEST

All Those Provided For and a Substantial Balance Will Go to Others in Want.

FUND NOW TOTALS $54,033

Gifts Sent from Cuba and Other Far-Away Places—Contributions Yesterday $2,870.

Received Yesterday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES	$1,831.75
State Charities Aid Association	412.00
Charity Organization Society	225.00
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	155.00
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	247.00
Total received yesterday	$2,870.75
Previously acknowledged	51,162.16
Grand total	$54,033.91

The $2,870.75 which was received yesterday for needy cases brought the total received to date to $54,033.91, within a few hundred dollars of the total received last year, which was $54,712, the largest amount which had ever been raised for this charity.

Money which is now being received is being applied, unless the contributor desires otherwise, to the most needy of the cases which were not mentioned in the 100 neediest cases or in the supplemental list of forty cases published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. There are thousands of these cases. The charitable organizations striving to care for them have been having an extremely hard time this year, because of the shrinkage which has, except as regards the 140 neediest cases, generally taken place in gifts for the relief of sufferers at home. This, coupled with the diminished purchasing power of the dollar, has made it impossible for charitable organizations to do as much as in other years to relieve the miseries due to extreme poverty.

The substantial sum which was received yesterday, after the 140 cases had been taken care of and no individual cases were being presented to the public, was taken as indicating a general appreciation of the extent of destitution and wretchedness existing at home this year. The 140 stories of individual cases published by THE TIMES are, of course, examples of misfortunes of which thousands of others have been the victims.

Gifts Come from Far Points.

Letters came to THE NEW YORK TIMES from many far-away places yesterday. Contributors who sent money a great distance were G. P. Anderson of Central Mapos, Cuba; A. Wolfe, K. F. Moore and H. F. Moore of South Waterford, Me.; M. W. Rust of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. G. H. Hauser of Eagle Springs, N. C.; "A Reader" of Northfield, Vermont.

Mr. Anderton of Central Mapos wrote as follows:

Mapos Central Sugar Company.
Central Mapos, Cuba, Dec. 16, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose my check for $100. Please use same for one of the hundred worst cases, as per your appeal, using your best judgment. I send this in memory of my son, Lieutenant C. M. Anderton, 304th Battalion Engineers, who died at sea on board a transport of spinal meningitis on Dec. 3. I have just received the news of his death, my only son. He did his best. Yours truly,
C. F. ANDERTON.

A letter received by THE TIMES yesterday was from C. A. Richards, Director of the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board, inclosing a contribution from Mrs. Richards. The letter was as follows:

War Trade Board.
Bureau of Exports.
Washington, Dec. 18, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed herewith I beg to hand you a check from my wife, Henrietta King Richards, for $500, for the "One Hundred Neediest Cases." We feel that this is a wonderful charity and hope that you will be able to collect enough to take care of them all. Very truly yours,
C. A. RICHARDS.

This is another letter, which came to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

Cradell, N. J., Dec. 20, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed find $2, my "bit" toward your worthy Christmas charity. "The 100 Neediest Cases." Please apply it to any case not yet fully supplied.

May the man who conceived this idea of making it possible to apply our mite where most needed be blessed a thousandfold not only at this season, but throughout the year.

All success to THE TIMES is the wish of
A DAILY READER.

Money Sent to The Times.

The following is the list of contributions received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mrs B. Wise	$10	Stephen, Dean, and W. W. Graff	5
S. M. Goldberg	5	L. L. Stockton	5
B. Nieman	5	In memory of M. B.	
H. E. Gerick	1	M.	1
Y. Z. Y.	1	Anonymous	10
T. F. Currens	15	W. Morris	20
In memory of little Francis	5	J. M. S. and W. H.	25
Leon Uhrau	3	Mrs. C. E. Pomeroy	1
H. B. Harshey	5	roy	1
E. M. Olmstead	10	Anonymous	10
S. G. Reilly	100	Anonymous	10
A. V. Neely	10	In memory of W.	
J. C. Clark	10	L. Birkbeck	10
Mrs. M. B. Chrisman	5	M. W. Rust	10
Mrs. J. Redwood	1	A Brooklyn Friend	5
H. M. A.	2	J. L. Epps	2
F. L. Baldwin	10	Tennessee	5
Mrs. H. K. Richards	500	S. Lathrop	10
S. Grabfelder	50	Rev. E. Collins	2
A. C. Wolfe	10	W. H. S.	10
K. F. Moore	5	C. M. B.	10
H. F. Moore	5	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson	100
J. L. Reid	2	Mrs. L. W. Olmer	1
Maud Hayes	50	M. C. Curtis	10
C. A. Billings	10	S. P. Goldman	20
A Daily Reader	2	A. B. Merrill	2
T. Wolfson	25	Mrs. G. H. Maurice	5
A. Fleck	10	C. A. Pugsley	22
W. H. Cross	50	Mrs. A. E. Falk	3
H. C. Mesenole	5	In memory of my son, Lieut. G. M. Anderton	100
S. H. Zachry	2	M. O. Clark	75
Stranger	10	Mrs. A. P. Harbrouch	5
Mrs. H. S.	1	Mrs. Gerrish	10
Mrs. Duncombe	5	M. A. Sprague	10
Mrs. E. Goldsmith	5	F. Migel	200
G. L. Nichols	50		
F. L. Hine	2		
Total			$1,831.75

State Charities Aid.

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions yesterday as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton	$10	Mrs. C. T. Strahan	1
L. A. G.	6	A. S. Richardson	100
J. L. Lawrence	20	Anonymous	2
Sarah P. Goff	10	J. L. Thomson	50
Anonymous	3	Ridley Watts	150
Mrs. F. A. Halsey	10	Mrs. W. F.	1
Mrs. A. S. Clarke	10	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	25
A Friend	5		
Total			$412

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society received contributions yesterday as follows:

Christmas Cheer	$5	Florence B. Bricker	5
Mrs. Kenneth Bruce	50	Anonymous	20
Helen Holt	2	Grandma and Billy Darling	5
Miss Lois M. Cunningham	25	C. M. S.	2
S.	1	Harriet S. A. Provost	5
F. S. S.	1	Gertrude C. Sahlin	100
Julius Blumlein	3		
Total			$225

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received contributions yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	$10	Miss Litchfield	10
Anonymous	5	Mrs. Frank Losee	2
Betty and Edward Simpson, Jr.	4	S. W. T.	5
L. M. Davis	1	C. A. Sackett	50
Miss E. M. Ingraham	5	M. S. Smith	1
Total		R. Watts	150
			$247

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

TREES FOR NEEDY CHILDREN

Police Will Distribute Christmas Gifts at Stations.

The police at this Christmas time will continue the plan inaugurated by Commissioner Woods of having the patrolmen aid the needy children in the various precincts to celebrate the holiday. Presents are going to be distributed beginning tomorrow to every child having a card. Announcement of the fact was made yesterday by Commissioner Woods.

There will be a Christmas tree in every police station to which all the children in the neighborhood are invited. Tomorrow there will be parties in the 29th, 35th, 18th, 39th, 69th, 145th, 144th, and 154th Precincts. On Monday parties will be held in the 6th, 10th, 21st, 26th, 31st, 28th, 43d, 38th, 16th, 40th, 22d, 46th, 37th, 2d, 14th, 32d, 6d, 61st, 48th, 79th, 74th, 150th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 153d, 165th, 164th, 148th, 149th, 156th, 159th, 146th, 147th, 143d, 167th, 162d, 157th, 151st, and 158th Precincts. On Tuesday the parties will be in the 25th, 155th, and 166th Precincts.

The Inspectors and Captains have made a list of the children holding cards, and it is expected that nearly 35,000 children will receive presents. Useful gifts would be encouraged this year, it was said, and less candy would be given. This is owing to the sugar shortage. Some of the articles promised the children are dolls, drums, sweaters, caps, stockings, and other necessities.

SON OF JOFFRE'S DOG GONE.

Mrs. Warren Offers a Reward of $100 for the Return of Thor.

Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren of 326 West Eighty-ninth Street, the wife of Major Charles Elliott Warren, a reserve officer of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, has offered a reward of $100 for the return of Thor, a German police sheep dog, the pet of the Warren children. The dog has been missing since Thursday night.

Thor's sire is General Joffre's own dog. Thor was brought to this country from France last Thanksgiving by a friend of Major Warren, who gave the animal to the Warrens. He became a great pet. He is extremely gentle, and was the playmate of every one about the house.

Mrs. Warren and Miss Warren went to the opera on Thursday night, leaving Thor in care of the servants. When they returned the dog was missing and the servants said they had seen nothing of him all the evening. Mrs. Warren and her daughter went at once to the West Sixty-seventh Street Station and informed the police of the loss of their pet.

Advertisements thus far have been unproductive of result. A man telephoned to the Warren household yesterday to say that he had found the dog and was holding him at 140th Street and Mott Avenue, the Bronx. When the Warrens hurried there they found it was a collie that had been mistaken for Thor. The dog is about a year old, brindled, black and brown in color.

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Weekly Sailings
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Frequent Sailings
New York-Liverpool
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
For full information apply to any agent or Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
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Drafts—Money Orders, Mail or Cable.
Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland
For further information apply
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4560

COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Neutral Steamer Saga sailing January 8 for Rio Janeiro, Santos, etc.
Freight Agencies, 29 Broadway.
Passenger Agents, 366 Broadway.
Phone Franklin 4530.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 81-84 State St., N. Y.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines — Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 180 5th Av., New York.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Best Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. fr. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Inc. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St. Ws. days, 5:00 P. M. Phone Spring 9460.

OF THE HUDSON—SUNDAYS.
HIGHLAND FALLS, NEWBURGH, BEACON and return. Franklin St., 9:00 A. M. W. 129th St., 9.30 A. M. Phone Franklin 4615.

ARRAIGN RINTELEN AGAIN AS A PLOTTER

Faces Federal Court on Charge of Placing a Bomb in a Steamship.

TWO OTHERS ALSO ACCUSED

Fireman in Apartment House Arrested for Uttering Threats Against the President.

Franz Rintelen, the German naval officer, and at one time an intimate of the German Crown Prince, who was convicted several months ago of having organized a conspiracy to foment strikes in American munition manufacturing plants, was again arraigned on a United States indictment yesterday. He is accused this time of having plotted to blow up the steamship Kirk Oswald by placing a bomb in a vital part of the vessel. The alleged offense was committed two years ago. The unexploded bombs were subsequently found in the hold of the Kirk Oswald, after the arrival of the liner in French waters.

With Rintelen were arraigned Charles von Kleist and Karl Schmidt as co-defendants, who were brought to New York from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, where they were serving sentences for engaging in conspiracies to blow up ships plying between New York and allied ports. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for trial at 10 A. M. on Jan 7. Dr. W. T. Scheele, a German chemist, is also named in the indictment. Dr. Scheele fled from the country nearly two years ago, and was last reported in Brazil.

Henry Litz, who has been employed as a fireman at 69 West Eighty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Fuchs in West Side Court yesterday on a charge of making threats against President Wilson. Litz admitted that he was formerly in the German Navy, but denied that he made threats against the President. The Magistrate held Litz for the Federal authorities.

August Siebert, who lives at the address where Litz works, and who is head fireman in Governors Island, told the court that his attention had been called to remarks alleged to have been made by Litz. Siebert said that Litz called President Wilson vile names and used threatening language.

Litz said that he served in the German Navy five years ago, and that he left Cologne a few months before the outbreak of the war, coming to the United States. He said that a German agent had sent him $75 to pay his fare back to Germany to fight and that he sent the money back. Siebert contradicted this.

The court was told that when Litz applied for employment in the Eighty-eighth Street building he represented himself as being an Austrian. After he had scored President Wilson and it became known that he was a German, he was discharged. He returned for his clothing and was then arrested.

He was turned over to a Department of Justice agent.

Detectives Barch and Jenkins, formerly of the Bomb Squad, but now attached to the War Intelligence Department, took to Police Headquarters last night a man who described himself as Charles Ilg, 537 Green Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., charged with being an enemy alien.

According to the detectives Ilg in 1915 inserted in the Brooklyn papers an advertisement offering German reservists work. The applicants were to apply at 496 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, where Ilg had up to this turned conducted a spice store. According to the police Ilg would try the men out and if they were found to be loyal he would then turn them over to a man with offices at 51 Chambers Street, who was responsible for supplying these agents with bombs that started many water front fires. The police ascribe much of the loss on board ships of sugar and war munitions to the machinations of these men.

NEW TAX LAW SUGGESTIONS.

Mayor's Commission Gives a Method for Reaching More Property.

Mayor Mitchel has requested all heads of departments, boards, and commissions to complete this month, as far as is practicable, the investigations and experiments they now have under way. Yesterday the Mayor received a report from the Mayor's Advisory Commission on Administration of the Tax Law, which was appointed last January, and of which Robert B. McIntyre is Chairman. No startling innovations are advocated, though some legislative amendments are advised. The recommendations of the commission's subcommittee follow:

1. That all machinery now taxable as real estate shall be so assessed, and that the Department of Taxes and Assessments shall, for one assessment at least, utilize the services of engineers in this capacity.

2. That a committee containing builders, contractors, and engineers might advantageously co-operate with the Department of Taxes and Assessments in an assessment of buildings of special types.

3. That the Department of Taxes and Assessments exert all the pressure permitted by the laws to secure statements from corporations preliminary to the assessment of their personality, and receive additional assistance, if necessary, in order that a great part of these statements may be verified.

4. That a campaign be inaugurated and prosecuted with vigor for legislative action which will secure from the great bulk of personal property, and such other available contribution in taxes, the methods suggested being, in the order of preference: (1) a general income tax; (2) a more extended application of the present law; (3) special taxes, at fractional rates, on personality classified with due regard to its average productivity.

5. That legislative or constitutional amendments be sought which will bestow more definite and concentrated authority and responsibility on the State Tax Commission.

It was stated that new forms of report, devised by the Tax Department with the assistance of the commission, have resulted in an increase of $12,771 in the 1918 tax on bank shares.

LADIES' WORLD SUSPENDS.

Publishers Stop the Magazine as a War Measure.

The Ladies World, a monthly magazine, has suspended publication for the period of the war, according to an announcement made yesterday by Arthur S. Moore, Treasurer, at the offices of the McClure Publications, Inc., at 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

The high cost of materials, ink, paper, &c., led the company to take the step, notwithstanding the large circulation of the magazine. It was first decided several weeks ago to change the form of the magazine, but later the company determined to abandon its publication altogether, at least while the war lasts. The suspension takes effect on Jan. 1. In his statement, Mr. Moore said:

"We have decided to discontinue the publication of the Ladies World in its present size with the current January number and to postpone the making of the new-sized magazine until after the war. We take this step strictly as a war measure to conserve all our energies and resources for the conduct and development of McClure's Magazine and its allied interests."

Part of the editorial and business offices staffs of the Ladies World will be retained under the readjustment. F. L. Collins, President of the company, has been editor of the Ladies World as well as managing editor of McClure's Magazine, and he and the other executives remain. In whittling down the staff, however, a number of employes had to be dismissed.

Little Board Benefit for Soldiers.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday converted its usual Christmas entertainment into a big benefit to raise money with which to buy tobacco for American soldiers and sailors. Entertainment was provided for 400 visitors from the Wall Street district by Lee Herrick's Churchill Review and players from leading shows under the auspices of the Tobacco Fund of The New York Sun.

Great Western
Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French plan, method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

WEEDS OUT GUARD OFFICERS

Wadsworth Examination Eliminates Nearly 50—Another Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 21.—The fifth physical examination of officers attached to the 27th Division, ordered yesterday, will start on Monday. The fourth examination, recently completed, caused the involuntary resignation of nearly fifty old-timers in the guard, their names, rank, and assignment being withheld by headquarters.

The series of examinations, frankly designed to rid the organization of men who have outlived their usefulness in first-line units, is causing much uneasiness, as the tests are strict. Some officers now in the first line will be relegated to depot battalions or second line regiments, it is authoritatively explained, while many holders of commissions will be forced to seek service in the new New York Guard.

In order to relieve the shortage of wood for heating tents, an order was issued today directing that soft coal be used in mess shacks and officers' quarters. This will release a supply of wood large enough to keep the men comfortable. However, the arrival of Christmas weather that is like that of early May in New York City has shelved the question of heat temporarily.

German Flags in Christmas Gifts.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Complaint was made to United States Marshal Lynn today that Christmas stockings, such as are hung on Christmas trees, on sale at a certain Rochester store, contain German flags. The complaint was made by a citizen who had purchased four of the stockings and found a German flag in each one. The concern selling the stockings conducts a chain of stores throughout the country. The flags measure 10 by 7½ inches and in one corner is printed the word "Germany" in prominent letters.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—105—J. H. Sears, trustee, aplt., v. the City of Akron.—Passed, to be restored to call, pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for aplt.

176—W. F. Brothers, aplt., v. the U. S.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted for aplt.

106—Union Trust Co., pet., v. M. K. Grossman et al.—Argument continued.

104—Union Pacific R. R. Co., pltf., v. E. Huxoll, admrx., &c.—Argued.

Adjourned until Jan. 2.

Call for Jan. 2—Nos. 108, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, (and 118,) 119, (and 268 and 260.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re claim Bogart for compensation.—Motion to reverse order of Appellate Div. and remit proceedings to Appellate Div., with directions to affirm award, granted on stipulation.

Hoff, respt., v. Hoff, impld, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Church, respt., v. Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Friedman, aplt., v. Bender, President, &c., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

Olenski, respt., v. Olenski, apltr., apltr.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Continental Securities Co. and ano., aplts., v. Belmont et al., respts.—Motion to postpone argument until the first Monday in April denied.

Merrill, aplt., v. United Box Board and Paper Co., respt.; Dorr, as a Director of Vogt Mfg. Co., and ano., respts., v. Beecher and ano., exrs., &c., et al., apits; Munch, respt., v. The Ebling Brewing Co., aplt.; Harvey, aplt., v. Bayway, respt.; Veasey, respt., v. Queen Inc. Co. of America, aplt.; Little, respt., v. Kirby et al., defts., Kirby, aplt.; Kevand, aplt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co., respt.; Dorr, respt., vs. Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Ry. Co., aplt.; Hamilton Pipe Works, Inc., aplt., v. Zeltmacher, respt.; Blake, respt., v. Village Cornwall, aplt.; Lynn, respt., v. Bushnell, impld, with others, defts.; City of N. Y. and ano., aplts.; Coglio, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., aplt.; Funkelstein, respt., v. Iroquois Door Co., aplt.; Gould, respt., v. Katherine C. Gould, aplt.; Horowitz, aplt., v. Lack, respt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Marie, respt., v. Astor, aplt.; Gottesberg, aplt., v. Park Theatre Co., respt.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Cirro, respt., v. N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Co., aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Palmer et al., surrl. exrs., respts., v. State of N. Y., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Cleveland, ind. and as Cont'r Board Water Works of City of Watertown, respts., v. City of Watertown et al., aplts.—Judgment of App. Div. and of the Special Term reversed and the complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel. Ferguson, respt., v. Vrooman and ano., Board Election Comm'rs, Niagara Co., aplts.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, and application for writ mandamus denied on authority of Cleveland v. City of Watertown, decided herewith.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

John C. Botts, aplt., v. Mercantile Bank of Memphis, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., plain., v. Eldon Blabee, deft.—Judgment ordered for deft., with costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Morgan Munitions Supply Co., aplt.-respt., v. Studebaker Corp. of America, respt.-aplt. Order so far as appealed from by plain. affirmed, so far as appealed from by deft., reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer to second defense overruled, with $10 costs to deft., with leave to plain. to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. Opinions by Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George A. Raftery, respt., v. World Film Corp., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Amy Ongley, admx., &c., aplt., v. Max Marein et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Francis Feuer, an infft., &c., aplt., v. George Bechman, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ignatz Rosenfeld, admr., respt., v. Albert Smith & Son, Inc., impl, &c., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Frederick Bubeck et al., respts., v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, &c., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion denied, with $10 costs, and demurrer sustained. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Charles Cunningham, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The City of New York, respt., v. Fanny Baff, aplt.—Determination appealed from, judgment of Municipal Court reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hugh N. Jones, aplt., v. Daniel P. Bergheimer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Eliza S. Kernochan, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Public Service Commission, First District, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Clark, respt., v. Variety, Inc., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna H. Shaw, aplt., v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hattie A. Prior, aplts., New York Railways Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Albert Jones, respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the verdict was against the defendant's negligence and plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence is against the weight of the evidence. Order filed.

J. Monroe Coleman, respt., v. Abraham Stein, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eastern Asphalt Paving Co., aplts., v. The City of New York, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Joseph Dillis, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

William Braun, respt., v. Maas & Waldstein Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eric C. Carlson et al., as admrs. de bonis non, &c., respts., v. Olin J. Stephens, Inc., et al, aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Barnett Smorack, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret E. Miller, respt., v. The Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mitchel H. Mark Realty Corp., aplt., v. Major Amusement Co. et al, respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Max Jaffe et al., respts., v. Stephen M. Weld et al., aplts.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Tramantano (Nicol, C.). No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Estate of Adeline Grand. Wills for probate, at 10:30 A. M.: John Sheridan, Paul Kosecky.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pistek, J. J. Matter of California Vintage Co.—Robert Luce. Matter of Guth—Harold Lippincott.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—York—McKeever—Algernon S. Norton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—McLaughlin, Harrison et al.—William Henkel, Jr. American Savings Bank—Squarcini—Charles H. Griffiths.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

M. Huber, pltf., v. L. D'Esterre et al., apltrs.; Logan Trust Co. of Phila. and H. P. Quesal, repts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

In re application of C. N. Y. relative to opening of Schenectady Av., &c.; J. L. Derby, pet.; Columbia Wire Co., rspt.—Motion to open default of Columbia Wire Co. granted on payment of $10 cost within five days to attorney for pet., and on the further condition that said aplt. perfect its appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

M. M. Koster, as exrx., &c., of H. R. Koster, dec'd, rspt., v. Westchester County Brewing Co., aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

C. Lyon, aplt., v. T. Gilleran and ano., rspts.—Decision of this motion held to await the argument of the appeal from the judgment.

J. McCarthy, aplt., v. J. P. Stetson, rspt.—Motion denied on condition that aplt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

E. Werner, rspt., v. G. T. Kelly, aplt.—Motion denied on condition that aplt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

H. A. Willis, aplt., v. E. M. Bird and E. W. Holt, as exors., &c., of W. N. D. Bird, dec'd, rspts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

American District Steam Co., respt., v. E. E. Wheeler, Indiv. and as admr. of W. T. Wheeler, dec'd, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

R. F. Burns, rspt., v. H. R. Wilkinson, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

H. J. Childs, &c., et al., aplts., v. D. D. Tompkins, &c., et al., rspts.—Order sustaining demurrer affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. N. Y., rspt., v

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, s e s, at n e s of 227th St, 60x100; Arna R. and Annie M. Thurm to A. & R. Holding Co., 3 Van Cortlandt Place, mtg $5,750, Dec. 13; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

ADRIAN AV, e s, 50 ft s of 227th St, 50x100; Annie A. Thurm to A. R. T. Holding Co., 3 Van Cortlandt Place, mtg $3,000, Dec. 13; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

AVENUE D, 134, e s, 79.6 ft n of 9th St, 25.8x91.10x irregular, foreclosure Dec. 7, 1917; Hy M. Bingham, referee, to Louise M. Pollock, 1 East 98th St, Dec. 20; attorney, Williams, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$10,000

BROADWAY, e s, 17.4 ft s of 78th St; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Alexander Viackos, 2,188 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Section 1, Block 283, 25x75; Abr. H. Rosenberg to Samuel Remer, 1,845 7th Av, mtg $20,000, Dec. 20, 51

FULTON ST, 52, s e s, at s e cor of Cliff St, 27x14.8x28x27; Henry G. Trevor to Denison Realty Corporation, 92 William St, mtg $5,000, b. and s., Dec. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & Hall, 128 Broadway.....$1

MADISON ST, 93, n s, 25x100; Rose Lerman to Sam Lichter, on the premises, 1-3 part, all title, all liens, Dec. 20.....$1

POST AV, w s, 200 ft s of Hawthorne St, 100x150; Sarah Bernstein to James F. Parker, 108 Grove St, Plainfield, N. J., and H. G. Graff, 160 West 92d St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, R. H. Cook, 38 Park Row.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 142d St, runs w 146.1 x n 104.10 x e 118.8 to avenue x n 36f.1 to Commercial Trust Co. of New York to Thomas McPartland and John Rohan, 621 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $110,000, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$100

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75; Clarence H. Fay to Gulick Realty Co., 2 Rector St, ¼ part, b. and s., c. s. s., Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SUFFOLK ST, 171, w s, 102 ft s of Houston St, 24x100; Hamilton Fish et al., directors and trustees of Hamilton Fish Corporation, to Louise Fox, 539 Ocean Av, Jersey City, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, mtg $5,000, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

147TH ST, 304 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x51.6; 147th St, 306 East, s s, 25 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x51.6; Henry and Anna S. Herrmann to Anna H. Herrmann, 302 East 147th St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, H. E. Frankenberg, 1 Broadway.....$1

207TH ST, 229 to 235 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 91x92; Hamilton Fish et al., Directors and Trustees of Hamilton Fish Corporation, in division, to Louise Fox, 539 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, mtg $24,000, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

47TH ST, 233 West, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.5x25.8x91.9; Sophie Loeb to Sterling title line of block between 47th and 48th Sts and 250 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 8.8x s e 25.7 to a point 86 ft n of 47th St x n 14.4x w 24.11 to beginning, with all title to same on w — x — 47th St, 255 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, all of foregoing and ¼ part of the following: 47th St, 257-259 West, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x97.6x51.4x108.11; Margaret O'Connor to Francis X. O'Connor, 18 Leland Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., quit-claim; address, 253 West 47th St.....$1

56TH ST, 444 West, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Lamore Realty Co. to Isidor Abraham, 8 West 103d St, mtg $17,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

66TH ST, 176 West, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x77.2, foreclosure Nov. 8, 1917; John J. Halpin, referee, to George Ramsey, 900 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, and W. McMaster Mills, 2 Hotel St. Regis, 5th Av and 55th St, administrators of Gertrude Cutter, Dec. 18; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$10,000

93D ST, 43, east, s s, 157.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.8, all title to strip on s, 0.4x100.8; Wilton Holding Corp. to Morris Polsky, 1,381 Fulton Av, Bronx, and Herman Passloff, 880 East 161st St, all liens, Dec. 10, 1917, $31,000; attorneys, Title and Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

101ST ST, 317 East, n s, 371 ft w of 1st Av, 19x100.11; Jacob Rubin to Bertha Leipzig, 116 West 112th St, quitclaim, Dec. 17; attorney, David E. Hurwitz, 115 Broadway.....$1

121ST ST, 518 East, s s, 208 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Arcandelo Curcio, admr., to Domenico Virgilanti, 411 East 114th St, mtg $3,500, all liens, Dec. 17; address, 2,167 1st Av.....$1

67TH ST, 44 West, n s, 247.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x80.11; Wolf Holding Co. to Benjamin B. Haskin Estates, Inc., 34 West 86th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same.....$250

126TH ST, 75 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Mary E. Scofield, 103 West Fordham St, City Island, mtg $5,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

190TH ST, s s, 201.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; George C. Wheeler et al. to Minnie G. Moeller, 469 West 163th St, mtg $9,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

205TH ST, 230 to 236 East, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x88.9x25.3x73.3; Minnie G. Moeller to George C. Wheeler, 657 West 183d St, and another, mtg $5,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

163TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, strip 0.3x67.2x0.3x69.7; George C. Wheeler et al. to Minnie G. Moeller, 469 West 163th St, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,316, e s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 115x100; Wilton Holding Corp. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilton Holding Corp. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $7,000, Dec. 21; same attorney.....$100

BOSTON AV, s e corner of 165th St, 110x100; Empire City Savings Bank to Hobart Realties Corp., 217 Broadway, Nov. 24; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$113,000

BOSTON AV, s w corner of 165th St, 40x110, also 165th St, s s, 60 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x100; Hobart Realties Corp., to Frederick Eisele, 161 Primrose Av., Mount Vernon, mtgs $8,000, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

NELSON AV, n w corner of Aumuller Av, 50x100; William L. Perrin et al. to John H. Whittle, 160 Stevens Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n s, 50x113x51.3x135; Kate E. Gibbons to George J. Marschhauser, 1,243 Theriot Av, mtg $4,500, Dec. 17; attorneys, A. & H. Block, 299 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,961, w s, 36.3x irregular; John C. Wallace Co. to Pershing Realty Co., Inc., mtg $20,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$1

TRD AV, w s, 76.1 ft n of 139th St, 150.6x 149.10 to Morris Av x 171.0x67; George A. Reeber et al. to J. C. Hoffman, Inc., 13 Jones St, mtg $85,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

190TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Vyse Av, 40x 110; Johanna Birnhaupstel to Emil N. Sorgenfrei, 312 Morris Park Av, mtg $38,000, Dec. 17; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s g, 77.4 ft s of 78th St, 25.9x 100.8x25.8x94.1; Dec. 20; Alexander Viachos to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 53th St, 5 years; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$12,000

BAKER PROPERTY; Dec. 20; same to Ida Gunzburger, 320 Manhattan Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$7,500

GRAND ST, 574, n e s, at n w s of Goerck St, 22x75, Dec. 21; Celia Hyman to Elizabeth Braine, 78 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 85.8 ft s from w s of Edgecombe Av, 28x100, Dec. 13; Thomas Garrigan to Anna V. Garrigan, 54 Jumel Place, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Hall & Loomis, 52 Liberty St.....$1,500

PARK AV, n e corner 59th St, 100.2x45, Dec. 20; Wilmurt Realty Co. to New Rochelle Trust Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., and another; due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

SUFFOLK ST, 171, w s, 102 ft s of Houston St, 24x100.1, Nov. 22; Louise Fox to Peterfield Realty Corp., 52 Wall St, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$34,000

25TH ST, 402 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, Dec. 21; Catherine A. Waters to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$3,500

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, s e side, 200 ft n e of 183d St, 115x100; Wilton Holding Corp. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$9,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n 119 ft w from tangent point in n side of North Oak Drive, 31.3x1Ex30x113; George J. Marschhauser to Kate E. Gibbons, Warsaw, N. Y., prior mtg $8,500, Dec. 17, due Dec. 28, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 24.8 ft s of 178th St, runs w 100.7x34x115.6x36.8; Pershing Realty Co., Inc., to Marius Cohen, 35 Main St, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 20; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$1,000

STRONG AV, n s, 225.10 ft e of Tinton Av, 25.6x82.11; Kate C. Sievers to Magdalena E. Winkler, 208 East 161st St, Dec. 19, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William J. Heimann, 238 Broadway.....$1,000

180TH ST, s e corner of Hoe Av, 60x110;

Holart Realties Corporation to Empire City Savings Bank, 251 West 125th St, Nov. 24, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$61,000

167TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x110, same to same, Nov. 24, 5 years; attorney, same.....$37,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 701, store and basement; Emma Lehrburger to Thomas J. Kelly, 314 West 117th St, 5 years, from Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,100 and $2,400

2D AV, 55, all, except two stores; Samuel Kirschenbaum, to Tillie Katz, 198 Allen St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Lovitt, 74 Stanton St.....$6,030

2D AV, 462, n e corner of 26th St, store and cellar; Hy Meyer to Edward Winters, 241 West 130th St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,937 3d Av.....$1,500

23D ST, 46-48 EAST, 2 stores and part basement; U. S. Realty and Improvement Co. to F. W. Woolworth Co., 233 Broadway, 10 years, from May 1, 1918; address, 233 Broadway.....$14,000

54TH ST, 439-441 WEST, n s, 50x100; all; Frank J. Desiderio to Joseph Taylor and George Schmitt, 441 West 45th St, 10 years, Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, H. Mann, 51 Chambers St.....$2,400

213TH ST, 500 WEST, corner store and basement; Emma Gahren to Edward L. Riski, 56 Seaman Av, 7 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,200

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 128, n e corner of 134th St; Louis Berger to Jack Kilbride, 130 Brook Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1; attorney, Walter H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$420 to $540

JACKSON AV, 590 and 592, all; Pasquale Santini to Jacob Shafran, 1,524 Lexington Av, 5 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Schafran, 590 Jackson Av.....$5,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 159 and 161; H. W. Bell Co. against Elsie Angiola, owner; Plaza Contracting Co. contractor.....$110

BOWERY, 50; World Fireproof Door Corporation against Atlantic Realty Corporation, owner; Fallcino Guerro, contractor.....$250

CHATHAM SQUARE, 5; Michael Cappiello against Henry Bergh et al., owners; Max Rothbart and Louis Roenig, contractors.$60

DUANE ST, 19 West; Joseph Elias & Co. against Gottfried Walbaum, owner; Albert Rodler, contractor; Samuel Dienstfriend Co., subcontractor.....$322

64TH ST, 212 to 216 East; H. W. Bell Co. against Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.$110

63D ST, 106 to 110 West; H. W. Bell Co. against Wm. M. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Contracting Co. contractor.....$233

77TH ST, 219 to 223 West; Sayre Fisher Co. against Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corporation, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$213

96TH ST, 312 and 314 East; Baerlocher & Ohman against Louis Ullman, owner; Empire Woodworking Co., contractor, renewal.....$350

119TH ST, 128 West; William Meier against E. C. Fleming, owner and contractor.....$28

123RD ST, 303 West; Sayre & Fisher Co. against George Heinlein, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$70

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,607; United Tile & Marble Co. against National Hebrew School, owner; Max S. Epstein, contractor.....$125

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

83D ST, 437 to 441 East; Samuel Rabinowitz et al. against Ward Baking Co., Inc., et al, Nov. 13, 1917, by bond.....$3,730

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 400; Abraham M. Levy against Concourse-170th Street Co., Inc., action to impress lien; attorney, Engel Bros.

63RD ST, 62, s s, 231.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5; William Einstein et al against Sarah K. Hunter et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rose & Paskus.

74TH ST, 907 East; Adelaide S. Mills against Annie Levy et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Frank.

Bronx.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 280.7 ft s of Monroe St, 99.5x100.5; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, against Gertrude Kane et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. E. Lewis.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 575 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x123.5; Areco Realty Co., Inc., against Mellvin Realty and Construction Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Gottlieb.

3D AV, w s, 216.4 ft n of 179th St, 54.1x90; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, against Gertrude Kane et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. E. Lewis.

3D AV, n w corner of 179th St, 54.1x90; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, against Gertrude M. Kane et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. E. Lewis.

169TH ST, W.E.ST, s w corner of Shakespeare Av, 98.9x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Peerless American Products Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Avenue A, 1,510 and 1,512, to a five-story factory; N. Y. Lisk, 400 East 59th St, owner; L. M. Loob, 37 East 28th St, architect; cost, $5,200.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 135th Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Lincoln Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad, commonly spoken of as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles J. Leslie, and Bonnet Swinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 20th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 10th day of December, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated, December 14, 1917.

LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel,
Municipal Building,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HERMANN H. AMMANN and another, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against EVAN STYLES POTTER and others, defendants. County Clerk's Index No. 28262-1917.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 6th, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated in said borough and city, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 79th Street, distant 20ft feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 79th Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 102 feet 2 inches; thence westerly parallel with 79th Street 16 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 102 feet 2 inches to the northerly side of 79th Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of 79th Street 16 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being subject to certain covenants and restrictions contained in certain deeds affecting said premises respectively recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 809 of Conveyances at Page 396, Liber 986 of Conveyances at Page 327, Liber 1014 of Conveyances at Page 421, Liber 1078 of Conveyances at Page 412, Liber 2309 of Conveyances at Page 171, Liber 19, Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 166, and Liber 115, Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 270; and also to such state of facts as an accurate survey of said premises may show.

Said premises are now known by the street number 223 West 79th Street.

Approximate amount of mortgage debt is $18,803.50, with interest from November 24th, 1917; costs and allowances $387.36, taxes and assessments and water rents $750.80 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 7, 1917.

FRANK MOSS, Referee.

MAN & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment houses showing large profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

INDUCEMENTS.

Unequaled for shipping facilities, labor, buildings of all types, factory sites, garages, model tenements splendid transportation; small and large plots. Garvey, 191 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 872.

FACTORY SITES.

We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, L. I., Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and stores; 70 trains daily. John A. Haldwin, 60 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade free and clear lots for city income property. S. Morris, 15 Compton Terrace, Jamaica, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Large downtown manufacturing concern desires to rent a building in the neighborhood bounded by Broadway and the Bowery, from Spring to Grand St., for dry storage and cold storage; will entertain propositions from estates to build for our requirements and will take 21 year lease. Address Box 1 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Five light floors in loft building, (will rent one or all,) size 25x90; elevator; suitable for woodworking, brass finishers, metal workers, &c.; rent reasonable; Fulton St., near Church. Apply Wollins & Bull, Inc., 45 John St.

Store and basement, 16,000 sq. ft.; 18th St., near 8th Av.; fireproof; sprinklers, live steam; possession; 155 ft. sidewalk loading. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

Deskroom to let in office of engineer, United States Express Building, 2 Rector St.; good light and service; $15 per month. L 301 Times Downtown.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 100 Broadway. Suit 807.

Loft building, 6,000 square feet, 3-story or separate, each 10'6 25 by 100. Schwartz & Klein, 338 East 95th St.

Will rent well-furnished, modern office, Wall St. district; bargain. E 193 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor, 50 by 100, for steam laundry; must have at least 90 to 100 pounds' pressure of live steam. Z 387 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

On Murray Hill, for rent, furnished, a very desirable American basement dwelling, all improvements, $500 per month for balance of season. Apply to Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Telephone 3100 Murray Hill.

87th, (Near Drive.)—Owner will rent to responsible private family, fully furnished 12-room house, 2 baths; $250 monthly. Phone Schuyler 9832 for appointment to inspect; lease optional.

Brooklyn.

7-room semi-bungalow, finest section Flatbush; plot 30x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; unusually attractive in design and price. Particulars owner, 343 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 9657.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

New Jersey.

Montclair house, nine rooms, all improvements; room for garage and garden; cheerful home; very reasonable rent. Phone Worth 1372. Write V 273 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

7-room semi-bungalow, finest section Flatbush; plot 30x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; unusually attractive design and price. Particulars owner, 343 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 9657.

House for rent or for sale; 342 East 25th St., Brooklyn; one-family limestone, all improvements; modern; rent $35. Apply H. C. Von Elm, 165 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. Number 18.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 209 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

SUB-RENT.—WELL FURNISHED STUDIO, North light; mezzanine floor; $100 per month. WM. C. & E. WILLSTER, 39 East 57th St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

80TH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $75. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

57TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

40TH, 47 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, elevator.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL.

Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; no weekly, monthly rates.

67TH ST., 1 WEST.—Hotel des Artistes, sunny living room, foyer, two bedrooms, bath; kitchenette. Apartment 414. Any time.

69TH, 243-245 WEST. (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $35 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Bachelor apartment, 2 large light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; highest reference required. Phone Columbus 586.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Converted dwelling, two floors; steam; fine baths; magnificently furnished ivory, mahogany; also studio, artist, musician; part time.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; also smaller; private house.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class two-room suite; all improvements; plenty heat; references.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant apartment, 3 sunny rooms, bedrooms, 2 baths, large living room, overlooking park; 11th floor west. Schuyler 7207.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, two-room front suite with kitchenette, handsomely furnished; perfect cleanliness; $50 monthly, maid service included.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; cleanly kept house; $75 monthly.

86TH, 53 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house; suite, floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

97TH, 32 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette; private home.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family, leaving city; exchange references. E. B., Apt. B.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

I will pay $200 per month for a first-class, furnished, housekeeping apartment of about seven rooms for three months; family three adults; west side, not above 50th St.; east side, not above 70th St. Address Responsible, E 167 Times.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 110th Sts., west side. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 84th St.

NICELY FURNISHED two, three room, bath apartment wanted by young married couple; not over $50 month; west side preferred, below 116th St. Telephone Audubon 3980, Dunbar.

TWO-ROOM kitchenette furnished apartment wanted for three or four months, preferably Washington Square or Gramercy Park district, about $75. Phone Vanderbilt 8100.

Will sublet unfurnished three-room housekeeping elevator apartment, downtown, $50-$60. L 329 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, modern, Washington Heights. Phone Madison Square 7237.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Lobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

111TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, steam-heated room; electricity; suitable two.

117TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

34TH, 122 EAST.—Beautiful front room, every convenience; near subway, elevated. Rodgers.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Large, sunny room; hot and cold water; newly decorated; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV, 174, (Apt. 3.)—Vanderbilt Studios; Cheerful two-room suite; newly decorated; first floor studio; private; references.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny; private bath; en suite; steam, electricity; references.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Clean, airy suites, also single rooms for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, room floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 3 P. M.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, steam heat, running water; gentlemen.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, running water, private baths; hot water in abundance.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Cosy, sunny room with bath and kitchenette; references.

51ST, 318 WEST, (Washington Apts.)—Front room, nicely furnished; elevator. Apt. 15.

56TH, 261 WEST.—Newly renovated house; continuous hot water, good service, telephone; transients accommodated.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

56TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

63TH 64 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, twin beds, electricity; reasonable.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat; kitchenette; references.

70TH, 275 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9464 Columbus.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

72D, 59 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debusys, Columbus 3558.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small, front rooms, southern exposure, private bath.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, medium room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, newly furnished, southern exposure.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

75D, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; near subway; "L" express.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 111 WEST.—PLEASANT MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM; TWO GENTLEMEN.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small rooms; reasonable.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; maid, telephone service.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

77TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, single, heated; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2688 Schuyler.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with bath; constant hot water; maid service; ideal location; reasonable. Schuyler 9949.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; modern; rent, $65. Phone Schuyler 6068.

88TH, 58 WEST.—Very large front room, kitchenette; electric lights; telephone; $8.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furn

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
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For Sale	30c
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Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR from caller; quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. C. S. F., 223 Times Uptown.

FILE CLERK, thoroughly experienced, to assume charge filing of correspondence in office manufacturing firm out of town; state salary desired, nationality, and full particulars. M 66 Times.

GIRL wanted for mail department, large insurance company. Address, giving references and experience, to L 329 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
Stem makers and hand sealers-in experts can make $20 week with overtime and bonus. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUCTOR in girls' school for shorthand and typewriting wanted; must be graduate of normal school or college; state system of shorthand and makes of machine with which familiar. Z 373 Times Annex.

MODELS.—Size, 16 or 18, for high-class coat and dress house; good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 45 West 29th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, American; salary, $10 a week. Z 383 Times Annex.

OPERATOR wanted on Underwood bookkeeping machine, by wholesale dry goods house; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance. State age, references, and salary expected. D 270 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, American, wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement; salary, $16. Z 385 Times Annex.

SALESLADIES, ambitious, widely acquainted; experience unnecessary; refined; permanent positions; $30 to $50 weekly; full or part time; commission. Room 810, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADIES.—Extra for Saturday; $2 day. Call today. Welsbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN
We require experienced and inexperienced saleswomen for our
BOOK,
STATIONERY,
HANDKERCHIEF,
AND PERFUMERY
departments; also girls for BARGAIN TABLES. Permanent positions to those that qualify. Apply to Superintendent.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

STIFF HAT TRIMMERS.
Wanted, experienced stiff hat trimmers; steady work at good wages. Apply A. Thetford,
KNOX HAT CO.,
601 Grand Av.,
Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and rapid; for good position with manufacturing firm in small town about 100 miles from New York; state salary desired, nationality and parentage, and full particulars regarding self. M 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position, by a long-established concern; must be capable, have had three years' experience, and be 18 to at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Z 363 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $16 per week; chance for advancement. Apply 10 A. Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state previous experience and salary expected.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; one who understands the fire insurance business. J. K. Dorn, Miami, Fla.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK, American, wanted, by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary, $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 388 Times Annex.

TYPIST wanted; must be rapid and have commercial experience. Address C. A. M., Post Office Box 1,806, city.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them actions for our graduates, teaching them actions for first filing business in six weeks; join the steady and growing class forming now. Standard Training School for Filing, Shawhan-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACTUARY.—Large life insurance company in Manila desires services of young man with actuarial experience; state qualifications and salary expected. L 330 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted, capable of handling men on hand fabricated steel products. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, who thoroughly understands controlling accounts, for position with out-of-town manufacturing concern; promising future for good man; state fully your experience, salary desired, nationality, and parentage, also phone number, when replying. M 74 Times.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance into better position in growing concern; must be wide-awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. Syracuse Smelting Works, 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Large publishers require the services of a boy to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunity for right kind of boy; salary, $7 a week. Z 389 Times Annex.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, for office of a large mercantile house offering excellent opportunities. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY, 16-18 years old, transportation company; salary $40 per month. Address J. W. J., P. O. Box 70, New York City.

BOYS wanted; good opportunity. Powers Reproduction Co., 204 West 45th.

BRIGHT BOY FOR GOOD EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITY WANTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 336 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, (American,) for general office work by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 392 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Factory cost and payroll clerk, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15 to start. Z 391 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $60 per month. Z 394 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT for collection department; must be quick thinker, rapid worker, possess tact and ability to handle intelligently installment accounts with professional men; salary $25 per week to start. V 320 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS.
Several men of proved executive ability and experience in factory cost accounting for constructive and analytical work; satisfactory record in installing cost systems or as head of accounting, production or cost departments in manufacturing plants essential; state business experience fully, explaining kind of work done or position held with each concern; give references; all applications considered strictly confidential and no references investigated without permission. Please give phone number on application. V 288 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN. IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L. M., 285 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
First class layout men; also first class detailers, experienced on automobile work. Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Militer Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.
Attractive work at best rates for Tool Designers, Jig and Fixture men. U. S. Government work. Apply
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced designers on automatic machines, tools, and fixtures. Apply Wednesday, American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,530 2d Av., Brooklyn.

DRAPERY CUTTER
required at once; experienced man in cut draperies and give estimates; permanent position and good salary. Apply by letter, stating experience and giving references, to H. B. Watson, Paine Furniture Co., Boston, Mass.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, for work in steel shipyard; recent technical graduate preferred. Apply T. C. Desmond & Co., 31 Nassau St., New York City.

ENVELOPE ADJUSTER on plunger type machine; must be first class, of long experience, able to furnish best references as to character and ability; steady position; good pay. F. B., 217 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $90 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKER AND MODEL MAKERS.
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 85 CENTS PER HOUR. WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSURANCE COMPANY, casualty lines, desires the services of experienced man to take charge of branch claim department; in replying give full particulars. V 317 Times Downtown.

JANITOR for four cold-water tenements; no furnaces; make small repairs; rent free; state age, number in family, references, and salary wanted. V 297 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE to take care of gentleman's apartment. Call, up to 6 Saturday afternoon, Symmonds, 106 East 19th St.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, all-around, about 35 years old, having general repair shop experience preferred; state age and experience. D 328 Times Downtown.

MAN, 30 to 35 years old, for purchasing department; excellent opportunity for one familiar with buying for machine shops; must have knowledge of placing shipments, &c.; write, detailing experience, and mention salary; reply held in strict confidence. D 299 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, not subject to draft, for mail department large insurance company. Address, giving references and experience, L 331 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Wanted, competent manager for twist drill manufacturing company; must be good executive. Address Room 1805, 30 Church St., giving fullest particulars as to ability and previous and present employment.

MECHANICAL INSPECTOR.
LEVEL HEADED.
TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.
ABLE TO HANDLE MEN.
AMERICAN, EXEMPT.
$25 TO $35.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

METALLURGIST and chemist wanted to take full charge of the chemical laboratory of a prominent automobile concern in New England; in your reply state fully your experience, age, nationality, and salary wanted; will be strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 748, Bridgeport, Conn.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men needed at once.
Write or call
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 324 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY at office assistant, (American.) salary $6 a week. Z 395 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance; state age, salary, and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, (American,) wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement; salary $16. Z 385 Times Annex.

PATTERN CLERK, to take charge of patterns for concern manufacturing machinery; good opportunity for the right man; location near New York City; must be a good penman and exempt from draft; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 379 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced on photographic panels. Address R. F., 213 Times Downtown.

PLANER HANDS.
CAPABLE OF OPERATING 72-INCH by 20-FOOT PLANERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD WAGES, TO COMPETENT MEN.
APPLY OFFICE BUILDING,
BABCOX & WILCOX,
47TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
BAYONNE, N. J.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Senior accountants, qualified men, wanted immediately by large public accountants' office in New York; salary $2,500-$3,000; permanent engagements; state age, experience, and qualifications. V 274 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Bank wants experienced receiving teller; state experience and salary expected. D 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent American of force and initiative wanted for exhibit work; character and business ability more essential than any previous line sold; advancement assured the right man; guaranteed drawing account against commission. C. K., 20 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—FIRST-CLASS CONVERTING WASH GOODS HOUSE NEEDS FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH LARGE RETAIL AND JOBBING TRADE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, Z 372 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of highest grade gowns wants very capable salesman having close connection with high-grade retail trade; specialty shops; traveling unnecessary, but intimate acquaintance with offices required; unusual opportunity and big earning possibilities for right party on commission basis. M 79 Times.

SALESMAN
wanted for Middle West territory, New York department stores, and office trade; a popular line of ladies' silk underwear on commission basis; drawing will be considered; will also consider for the Western territory a man with a side line. M 96 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have immediate need for capable men to represent us in Eastern territory; opportunity for advancement to sober and intelligent men of proved selling ability; must come well recommended; drawing account against commission. K. C., 46 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance and education for local and territorial exhibit work; integrity of character and business experience the chief requisite; splendid opportunity for advancement; commission basis and drawing account if necessary. Apply J. E. Thomas, 1290 West 12d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—A few live wire salesmen on commission, with a punch behind their conversation, to cover small and medium retail notion trade, city and vicinity; best snap for summer on the market. Apply Saturday, Room 1204, 1,182 Broadway.

SALESMEN, (6,) wanted; those calling on jewelry, leather, notion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores only; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 18-19 University Place.

SALESMAN, silk underwear, popular-priced camisoles, and chemises; all territory open; good opportunity for right man desiring a good side line; commission. O 73 Times.

SALESMAN for high-grade leather goods line on commission for department store trade in and out of town; reliable house; must have experience; references. M 91 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, hand knitting yarn, having large established trade, can secure good opening on commission basis. Z 354 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted with good road experience and good following to sell dolls; salary or commission. Z 378 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, understands selling stock; to the right party Al commission will be paid. W 133 Times.

SHIRT HOUSE
desires capable executive with wide experience in every detail in shirt manufacturing to manage one of the largest shirt factories; excellent opportunity; state full particulars.

STENOGRAPHER. — Preferably under 21 years of age. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary desired at start. Address Mariner, L 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, experienced, good penman; salary $12 a week to start. Call at once, Edmond Van Dyk Company, 310 Hudson St.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 390 Times Annex.

TEACHER of English wanted to teach English to foreigners in a school of languages. Apply in own writing, stating where last place, school from which graduated, lowest salary accepted, references, &c., to O 69 Times.

TOOLMAKER, experienced; shop near New York. Reply, stating age and previous places of employment, D 327 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; exceptional opportunity; state experience and salary. M 81 Times.

WANTED.
A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID TO PROPER REQUIREMENTS. GIVING ADDRESS BY LETTER. GIVING FULL DETAILS. SHIPYARD, SUPERINTENDENT, Z 313 TIMES ANNEX.

WORK SHIRT CUTTER wanted; one who thoroughly understands the marking and machine cutting of work shirts; good, steady, all-year-round position to the right party, in Penna. city of 55,000 population. Apply stating age, experience, married or single, and wages desired, to Box Z 374 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, to start; excellent opportunities to advance in engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
to make out shipping receipts and do general office work in warehouse; hours 7:30-5:45, Saturday 7:30-12. $12 WEEKLY START. ADVANCEMENT.
R. S., 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, of good education, high school preferred, previous business experience not necessary; living with parents, for importer's office; $9 per week to start; early encouragement. Address Coffee, V 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 18 to 24, good education, some knowledge of electricity; reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected. V 321 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigate situations; see catalogue. Walton Institute (founded 1865), Broadway at 72d St.

TEACHERS WANTED—Gentlemen; military drill, mathematics, Latin, history, English, Spanish, natural science, athletics; all to live in first-class boarding schools. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers Agency, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Hall Salesmanship Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-9 Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Pabst Pure Extract Company of Reading, Penn., manufacturers of flavoring extracts, which are used by the soft drink manufacturers, confectionery manufacturers, and ice cream manufacturers, wish an active and financially responsible business man to take our distributing agency for export business, as well as the City of New York; highest financial references required.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.
Do you want to better your condition? Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbance, cheap coal and gas for fuel, electricity for power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking facilities? You will find these at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wanted, general manager for steel and iron jobbing warehouse; man with experience who has an established trade in this line preferred; capable of taking full charge of buying and selling; only high-grade men need apply; an attractive proposition will be made to right man who will show profits. W. J., Box 280 Times Downtown.

Lithograph Company, old established and successful, desires to introduce new blood; for this purpose offers excellent opportunity to eligible parties to acquire an interest with future control assured; investment of $5,000 to $10,000 sufficient. Address Lithograph, Z 306 Times Downtown.

Export house, with excellent connections both in this country and foreign markets, desires capital to extend its business; would be willing to take in a silent partner, who has $25,000 to invest; excellent prospects; references exchanged. Address Export, X 201 Times Annex.

11,000 names women mail-order buyers, $20. "T," Box 34, Station F.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Established, growing manufacturing business, selling the best trade, requires $25,000 additional capital to increase its output; a very exceptional opportunity for the right party, with services. Address E 163 Times.

Business Loans.

Private party wishes discount bills for small firms; charges reasonable. L 328 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Chinese satin bedspread, handsomely embroidered, heavy fringe, silk lined. Can be seen at 67 East 58th St.

Original Washington Irving sideboard. Can be seen at 67 East 58th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOSEPH COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the City of New York, under the firm name of JACOB COHEN SONS & Co., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business at the same location.
Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Holmes, 1st Lt. C. D., to Chickamauga Park with 6th Inf.
Seller, 1st Lt. R. A., and Wilson, 1st Lt. T., to Camp Doniphan.
Hartigan, 1st Lt. F. X., to Derr Field.
Elliott, 1st Lt. L. A., previous orders revoked.
Rathbun, 1st Lt. G. L., hon. discharged.
Helds, Capt. T. E., to Camp Doniphan, to command ambulance company for mental and nervous diseases.
Gulick, Capt. J. D., and Larner, 1st Lt. A. L., to Univ. of Penn. for test duty, then to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
O'Connor, 1st Lt. F. J., to Austin, with physical examining unit, Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Pierce, Lt. A. H., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.
Whittaker, Capt. H., and Edwards, 1st Lt. A. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Horne, 1st Lt. B. S., previous orders amended to read Evans, 1st Lt. R. M.

Following to Camp Bowie:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Denson, H. C.	Reynolds, F. D.
Harris, C. S.	Levy, R. L.

Horte, 1st Lt. B. S., hon. discharged.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 20, Philadelphia.:

Eliason, Maj. E. L., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Baer, Capt. B. W., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blandford, J. C.	Leavitt, J. H.
Clemens, E. L.	McIntyre, B. M.
Hopkinson, R. D.	Randall, A.

Upshaw, 1st Lt. C. R., Spencer, 1st Lt. H. R., and Thigpen, 1st Lt. H. G., previous orders revoked.
Cleff, 1st Lt. O., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Camp Lewis:

Benedict, Capt. C. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, G. M.	Johnson, J. J.
Blackstone, E. P.	Linton, O.
Brown, W. E.	Thomas, W. H.

Macomber, Capt. D.; Forbes, Capt. H. H.; Beltran, Capt. B. R.; Beye, 1st Lt. H. L.; Chandler, 1st Lt. H. B., and Osgood, 1st Lt. H., to Base Hospital 116, N. Y.
Elting, Maj. A. W.; Gorham, Capt. L. W.; McMullen, Capt. C. G.; Grgham, 1st Lt. G. P.; Edmonds, 1st Lt. K. L., and Smith, 1st Lt. D. G., to Base Hosp. 33, at Albany.
Whitcomb, 1st Lt. O. J., to Columbus, N. M., as member of tuberculosis board.

Following to Newport News as members of tuberculosis board:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, W. N.	Calhoun, D. S.
Haldeman, J. H.	Herr, W. H.

King, 1st Lt. T. W., to home.

Following to Base Hosp. 1, N. Y.:

MAJORS.

McCoy, J. C.	Wallace, G. B.
Burdick, Capt. C. G.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Connery, J. E.	Maver, W. W.
Weeks, W. S.	Graefe, H.

Following to Minneapolis for duty with Base Hosp. 26:

Law, Maj. A. A.

CAPTAINS.

Fisher, C.	Mussey, R. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barron, M. W.	Rankin, F.
Hissell, W.	Smith, T. B.
Hayes, J. M.	Shelapka, T. L.
Moore, A. B.	

White, Maj. S. M.; Morrison, Capt. A. W., and Reed, Capt. C. A., to Univ. of Minn. with Base Hosp. 26.
Following to Univ. of Minn. with Base Hosp. 26:

Staley, Capt. J. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beard, A. H.	Snodgrass, T. J.
Berkman, D. M.	Thomas, G. J.
Clark, G. McC.	Zimmermann, H. B.
Klingen, O. M.	

Following appointed Majors in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Crosbie, A. H.	Pugh, J. T.
Draper, G.	Barnett, J. H.
Burnham, A. C.	Evans, W. K.
Burnham, J. G.	Vaux, C. J.
Culp, J. F.	Hiles, L. L.
Rennon, B. Q.	Bauman, N. H.
Loewy, D.	Raithel, G. H.
Merritt, E. A.	Howard, R. H.
Lawrence, J. G.	Stewart, R. H.
Murphy, J. A.	Traylor, G. A.
Anderson, F. W.	Hooker, R. S.
Chance, B. K.	Repman, J. J.
McFarland, C. H.	Van Campen, C. E.
Feury, N. F.	Caller, H. L.
Young, S.	Tait, L. C. H.
Mitchell, W. H.	Downs, J. M.
Gaskitt, H. R.	Kerr, A.
Stell, H. H.	McBride, W. L.
Hanson, H.	Session, J. C.
Todd, M. L.	Hathaway, R. E.
Halsey, R. H.	Hanchett, C. B.
Marting, W. F.	Parker, H. C.
Bloop, E. A.	Shewbrooks, D. M.
Beer, E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dammasch, F. H.	McDavid, J. T.
Lay, H. T.	

Largent, 1st Lt. B. F., to duty with Evac. Hosp. 4, at Camp Greenleaf.
Ferguson, 1st Lt. A. D., to Army Gen. Hosp. 3, at Ft. McHenry.

Following to Camp Devens for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burnet, E. S.	Graham, O. L.
Denehy, C. A.	Greenwell, A. W.
Dooling, H. C.	Hanson, R. B.
Duggins, F. E.	Nylen, A. H.
Grigsby, H. W.	

Following to Base Hosp. 30 at Ft. Mason:

CAPTAINS.

Thomson, H. S.	Wood, N. P.
Ruggles, H. E.	Richards, C. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Falkoner, E. H.	Giles, C. R.
Best, A.	Woolsey, J. H.
Gibbons, E. C.	Washburn, N. W.
Transer, C. L.	Wright, H. W.
Smythe, H.	

Leck, 1st Lt. C. C., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Hoboken for temp. duty.
Woods, 1st Lt. L. C.; Johns, 1st Lt. L. J., and Linett, 1st Lt. M., previous orders revoked; to Camp Bowie.
Scott, 1st Lt. O. F., to Ft. Riley.
Townshend, 1st Lt. G. D., to Camp Greenleaf.
Finnern, 1st Lt. E. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Eastland, Capt. G. R., hon. discharged.
McCafferty, Capt. J. A., to Camp Sevier.

Following to Camp Cody:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fruth, V. J.	Sheahan, M. T.
Key, C. T.	Tierney, J. L.
McCord, H. E.	Jenkins, H. J.
Millhen,	

Smoot, 1st Lt. M. L., and McAnally, 1st Lt. W. J., hon. discharged.
McLain, 1st Lt. L. C., to Evac. Hosp. 7, Ft. Riley.
Bennett, 1st Lt. W. S., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.
Small, 1st Lt. V. R., to Camp Kearny.
Barney, 1st Lt. Q. H., to Camp Jackson.
May, 1st Lt. R. D., previous orders revoked.
Anderson, 1st Lt. R. R.; Van Wart, Capt. F. R.; Commiskey, Capt. L. J., and Munger, 1st Lt. A. D., to Base Hosp. No. 57 at Brooklyn.
Cutler, 1st Lt. R. R., to Camp Greene.
Todd, 1st Lt. R. R., hon. discharged.
Teakel, 1st Lt. E. L., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Thomson, Capt. A. N., to Camp Dix to combat disease.
Brumbie, 1st Lt. G. C., to Camp Jackson.
Hoge, 1st Lt. R. P., to Camp Pike.
Holmes, 1st Lt. A. E., previous orders amended to read W. R.
Lt. R. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Mackenzie, Capt. T. A., and Williams, 1st Lt. R. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Schwartz, 1st Lt. A. R., to Camp Funston, in Base Hosp.
Walker, Capt. J. R., hon. discharged.
Bock, 1st Lt. C. L., to Ft. McPherson with Base Hosp. 26.
Following to Camp Lewis.
Dyer, 1st Lt. W. K., to Ft. McPherson.
Kuyrkendall, 1st Lt. L. C., hon. discharged.

Following appointed Capts. in M.R.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Norris, G. H.	Logan, D. C.
Speer, E.	Duffy, P. S.
Walker, J. D.	Elrod, S. B.
Anderson, F. V.	Foster, F. B.
Chronquist, A. P.	Preath, G. M.
Shockley, F. M.	Caston, J. O.
Strecker, E. A.	Gilliegly, R. C.
Bower, A. G.	Goodfellow, R. T.
Pinnoff, W. C.	Haller, C. P.
Stebbings, A. L.	Harrington, J. T.
Keefoot, T. H.	Haseltine, E. L.
Wolff, M.	Hicks, J. O.
Valentine, H. S.	Hockett, G. H.
Lindner, F.	Hon, A. W.
Baldridge, J. H.	Hoover, D. E.
Schurts, E. K.	Hurst, L.
Allen, J. S.	Ireland, F. B.
Brown, F. M.	Ish, E. A.
Brush, H. L.	Kelly, A. H.
Casey, L. E.	Kelly, C. D.
Casselman, H. A.	Kelly, F. J.
Cureton, B. F.	Levy, M. A.
Kirkwood, T.	Little, W. G.
Lindsay, J. A.	Longbrake, G. A.
McGraw, A. G.	McCabe, V.
Mayfield, C. H.	McCarthy, A. E.
Williams, R. W.	McCay, O. L.
Cook, J. D.	McClellan, C. D.
Cutler, Y. E.	McKamy, J. W.
Dolland, D. L.	Mclean, E. McC.
Kirkman, J. H.	Marcklein, L. R.
Morris, M. L.	Maley, W. H.
Scannell, D. D.	Martin, H. G.
Tansey, C. C.	Mitchell, C. A.
Brant, N. D.	Martin, W. B.
Chulow, G. H.	Mercer, W. E.
Fertig, F. S.	Meridith, E. B.
Parlow, M. A.	Middleton, A. B.
Foley, F. K.	Mills, E. F.
Freeman, S. L.	Moore, P. A.
Jarrel, W. W.	Morgan, T. W.
McDonald, J. F.	Moulton, C. A.
McKibbin, J. M.	Munson, H. G.
Martin, J. L.	Abraham, V. R.
O'Connor, J.	Barker, P. M.
Roberts, G. M.	Bell, L. F.
Truter, G. W.	Berkman, D. M.
MacCracken, W. P.	Clark, W. T.
Read, W. K.	Eggers, L. E.
Shaw, A. C.	Gilbert, G. R.
Bitner, E. H.	Howard, W. A.
Mulherin, F. X.	Pretts, W. W.
Brewer, W. C.	Smith, W. W.
Pendleton, S.	Spurr, F. G.
Ray, D. P.	Stephenson, R. M.
Woodall, C. W.	Stols, H. R.
Best, W. H.	Stough, C. F.
Blanchard, W.	Werlich, R. E.
Heustis, J. W.	Whittaker, F. J.
Kane, E. O'N.	Wilkins, S. V.
Manning, W. J.	Wyatt, C.
Simpson, J. G.	Anderson, O.
Black, F. W.	Bighler, A. L.
Hopkins, J. G.	Bell, H. Y.
Hussey, R. G.	Billington, C.
Ely, L.	Bird, A. A.
Haggard, F. A.	Brown, A. L.
Kemble, A.	Collins, L. S.
Levy, L.	Crimson, K. A.
Price, N. R.	Denny, M. J.
Speir, R. C.	Everly, W.
Bailey, R. A.	Foster, H. E.
Bain, P. E.	Gardner, J. T.
Bernard, R. D.	Gouguet, L. J.
Betowski, P. E.	Grant, W.
Blakeslee, G. A.	Hatch, E. D.
Bookhart, E. W.	Hemstreet, H. H.
Brown, E. W.	Henby, A. E.
Campbell, J. M.	Hill, R. C.
Chamberer, L. M.	Hubbell, G. R.
Chapin, C. W.	Kellam, C. C.
Chase, F. H.	Lelmerring, M. L.
Chatle, T. H.	Leonhardt, S. C.
Chedel, C. B.	McCoy, A. D. S.
Church, O. C.	Mann, S. J.
Clarke, H. E.	Parkinson, J. H.
Cline, L. L.	Payne, W. H.
Conway, A. C.	Pratt, W. A.
Cooley, E. M.	Rich, L. F.
Cressman, H. G.	Rosenberg, J. H.
Crosby, T. B.	Shellhorn, B. L.
Davenport, E.	Stricker, F. D.
Davis, C. J.	White, A. W.
Davis, E.	Young, L. H.
De Boer, W.	
De Crow, R. W.	
Dew, F. R.	
Dickinson, C. S.	

Kaplan, 1st Lt. D. M., previous orders revoked.
Martin, Maj. E., to active duty as director of courses of inst. in traumatic surgery and fractures at Phila.
Haley, 1st Lt. F. J., to Ft. Porter, with Hosp. Unit F.
Hall, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Logan.
Handwork, A. W. J. W., to Camp Cody.
Beard, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Custer.
Davis, 1st Lt. H. W., to Phila. Gen. Hosp. for training.
Hoyt, Capt. D. M., to Camp Devens.
Devine, 1st Lt. R. J., and Rigger, 1st Lt. L. O., previous orders revoked.
King, 1st Lt. T. W., hon. discharged.
Dearth, Maj. W. A., to Allegheny Gen. Hosp., Pittsburgh.
Dobrin, 1st Lt. M., to Sig.C. School at Taylor Field.

Following to Camp Custer:

Knorr, Capt. L. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Athey, J. V.	Lee, C. E.
Corn, J. A.	Swango, O. R.
Pannin, F. A.	Steely, G. W.
Holmquist, A. J.	Sales, T.
Jacobs, W.	

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Baestick, F. W.	Osterhaus, K.
La Pina, F.	McCutcheon, W. C.
Meyer, L. B.	Short, O. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, J. H.	Alison, E. E.
Shackleford, H. J.	Brown, O. R.
Bollbaugh, O. B.	Barnum, J. L.
Flynn, E. A.	Lasenby, A. D.
Fenton, A. A.	Skirball

FOODSTUFFS FREED FOR STARVING FINNS

Hoover and War Trade Board Release About Ten Shiploads of Oats and Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Food Administration and the War Trade Board today released 40,000 tons, or about ten shiploads, of oats and corn to the starving people of Finland. As soon as Dr. Kaarle Ignatius, special commissioner for Finland, can get his ships loaded, the foodstuffs will be started to Sweden on the way to the Finns.

The Finnish people, according to Dr. Ignatius, are in a desperate condition. Ordinarily they raise only one-half of the foodstuffs that they consume. They import the other half from Russia chiefly. A July frost killed their entire crop last Summer, and the disorganization of Russia made it impossible to obtain any Russian cereals. The Finnish Government, Dr. Ignatius says, has already paid $12,000,000 to Russia for grain which has never arrived in Finland; because the starving Russian people looted the trains before they reached the border.

For humane reasons, the Food Administration has released grain for Finland out of scanty stores that are more than needed by America's associates in the war, but the War Trade Board is sending one of its agents from Sweden to investigate conditions among the Finns and to make sure that America's assistance will not accrue to the benefit of Germany.

"By supporting Russia in the war," Dr. Ignatius says, "the Finns have been stripped of their raw materials of manufacture. Their industries have been disorganized in order to make munitions. Their finances have been impoverished by the payment of millions a year to the Russian Government and by the receipt of worthless paper rubles in payment for their goods. They have had no coal for three years, and have been burning wood."

Prints Paris Edition for Americans.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The London Daily Mail yesterday began the publication of an American edition from the offices of its Paris edition. The new edition will be for Americans in France and will carry special cables and a page of mail news.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD.—DIAMOND DROP EARRING WITH SIX STONES; LOST DEC. 19, EITHER ON LACKAWANNA RAILROAD FROM MADISON, N. J., TO HOBOKEN OR FROM THERE TO 33D ST. TUBE STATION, OR FROM THERE THROUGH 33D ST. TO WALDORF-ASTORIA. NOTIFY G. DAVIDSON, 217 BROADWAY.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff, pillow shape, lined with brown satin, in Saks' store, Tuesday; suitable reward if returned. W. B. Alexander, 51 Front St., New York City.

LOST.—Saturday, near Grand Central Station, lady's bag containing gold watch and Herp Land tickets, etc. Cashier Ritz-Carlton. Good reward.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Aves., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Wednesday noon, in Central Park, Kelly-Springfield tire, 36x6, on rim. Liberal reward if returned to A. M. Chapman, 2,711 Broadway.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 59th St. and 50 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, 32 by 4 wire automobile wheel, with tire mounted; reward if returned. W. A. Mark, 1,735 West 12th St., Brooklyn. Phone 3501 Bath Beach.

LOST.—Bill-roll containing money, between 60th St. and Bleecker St., East; finder please notify H. Freifeld, 644 Broadway, phone 5061 Spring; liberal reward.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, 411 5th Av., 38th and 244 Madison Av., $21; will finder kindly report to American Red Cross Headquarters, 244 Madison Av. Van 1000?

LOST.—Silver bar pin, with five diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. M. C. Cleveland, 55 Liberty St. Phone Cortlandt 4992.

LOST.—Dec. 17, from Madison Av. Exchange, motorman's dressing gown; reward if returned 577 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—Kolinsky muff, melon shaped, Thursday, in taxicab, McAlpin to 10 West 61st. Reward. Mrs. Hurlmann, 10 West 61st St.

LOST.—Mink muff, Hudson tube car or 6th Av. elevated from Cortlandt St.; reward. Return 293 Webster Av., Jersey City.

LOST.—Dec. 17, from Madison Av. Exchange, motor dressing gown; reward if returned 577 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—4 tickets to Carnegie Hall for Jan. 1, afternoon. Kindly return to H. Brownorff, 299 Broadway.

LOST.—Small gray striped purse, near 79th St. and Broadway, containing gold piece and bills, &c.; reward. M 95 Times.

LOST.—Gentleman's diamond ring, Tuesday; liberal reward. Return to F. A. Koch & Co., 524 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Pointed silver fox scarf, between 72d and 86th, on Monday afternoon. Reward, return to 121 West 86th.

LOST.—Gold seal ring, design 2 fish, 4 crosses; ring, sapphire, 2 diamonds; rewards $10, $25. Salm, 405 Park Av.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in, near subway, lady's gold watch, key-winder; heirloom; reward. Shaver, phone Fordham 3186.

LOST.—Left in taxi, 33d St.; small black lizard bag. Return Holland House; reward. F. A. Johnson.

LOST.—Taxi driver who found cane, silver bird handle, phone Stuyvesant 642. Reward.

LOST.—Topaz brooch, large, old fashioned; reward. 305 West 98th. Tel. Riverside 6100.

LOST.—Wednesday, Dec. 19, skunk muff. Notify Waite, 419 West 119th St.; reward.

$2,000 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. If the person who found diamond rings in ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, will phone Cortlandt 8161 she will learn something to her advantage.

$25 REWARD.—Dec. 15, gold link bracelet, diamonds, and sapphires, Plymouth Theatre or Biltmore ballroom, 19th floor. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 130 West 57th.

$200 REWARD.

For carring, black pearl, surmounted by diamonds, lost Thursday evening in or near Globe Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$200 REWARD.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring, about Dec. 9; gold setting. L. T. P., Apt. 22, 146 East 49th. Murray Hill 875. No questions.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond solitaire ring, ring signet ring, "F. A. S.," ladies' room, Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager.

$100 REWARD

for return of young German police sheepdog; lost from 328 West 89th, Thursday, Dec. 13. Charles Elliot Warren.

REWARD.—Tuesday, billfold, $30, 6th Av., 50th and Bloomingdale's. E. D. Heaney, 632 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Sable cape. Inquire after 7 P. M., Rapf, 346 West 71st St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 320 West 89th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—White collie dog, brown markings, one eye white. D. C. Imbosen, 1,013 Lexington Av. Reward. 2067 Rhinelander.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—"Name for the Christmas Gift." 8—"Bethlehem's Wonderful Story."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. SAMUEL G. NEIL. 11 A. M.—"A New Starting Point in the World's History." 8 P. M.—"Religion of Cheerfulness." Special Christmas Music.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The World When Christ Came." 8—"A Christless Christmas."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 83d. Dr. OSCAR HATWOOD, Pastor. 10:45 A. M.—"Mary the Silent." 7:45 P. M.—"Christmas Turbulence."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. George N. Sage, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Young Men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

DR. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH MORNING AND EVENING. 11 A. M.—"THE PREPARED BODY: OR, WHY JESUS CHRIST WAS BORN INTO THE WORLD OF A WOMAN." (A CHRISTMAS SERMON.)

8 P. M.—"IS GENTILE RULERSHIP OF THE WORLD DRAWING TO AN END? ARE THE JEWS TO GO BACK TO PALESTINE AND BECOME THE HEAD OF THE GENTILE NATIONS? IS OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST COMING TO BE THEIR KING AND REIGN OVER THEM FROM JESUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD?"

This is a sermon every Jew who loves Palestine should hear. Jews cordially invited.

Friday night, Dec. 28, 8 o'clock: "The Book of the Blood. The Oil for the Light."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers. Rev. F. W. LAWSON, } Mr. Petty preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Music by Quartette and Chorus.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST., C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Music by Quartette and Chorus. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVE., BET. 126TH & 127TH STS. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.

11 A. M.—Annual Christmas Sermon. 5 P. M.—Special Christmas Service.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—The Angel Said, "Fear Not." 8 P. M.—Musicale, "Christmas Carols."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 179th St. & Ft. Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. CHARLES F. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Henry van Dyke preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher on Christmas morning at 11 A. M., Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. L or surface to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D. 11 A. M., Rev. Charles A. Ross will preach. 7:45 P. M., Christmas Cantata, "The Little Lord Jesus," under direction of Dr. Harry Rowe Shelley, Organist.

Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway, near 76th St. Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Jr., preaches, 11 A. M.

NORTH CONGREGATIONAL, Willis Av. and 148d.—Dr. WILLIAM KEPHART, Pastor. Special Christmas services at 10:45 and 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS (Deems Memorial) 200 West 57th St. Rev PAUL MANSFIELD SPENCER, 11 & 8

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. 11—"Where Christmas is Real." 8—Short Sermon. "Bethlehem," by Quartet.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "CHRIST AND CHRISTMAS." Wednesday evening Bible talks discontinued until the second Wednesday in January.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

CHILDREN'S SUNDAY. 11 A. M., Address to the Children by DR. JOHN ELLIOTT. Children and their parents are welcome to this meeting. A male quartet from the Clef Club will sing plantation Christmas Songs.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner 7th Av. and 128th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister. Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. and 8 P. M. Mr. HERBERT BOOTH closes his Gospel Campaign. Thursday, 8 P. M.—Mid-Week Bible Study.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. at 76th St. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Saturday morning, (Sermon,) 10:30; Sunday morning at 11, "THE JEWISH SOUL ON TRIAL."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:30. PRESENTATION TENTH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO DR. WISE. HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU WILL PRESIDE. SPEAKERS: HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS, RABBI LOUIS GROSSMAN, DR. WISE AND OTHERS. ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, Sunday morning.—Hon. F. C. Hicks, who returned from Europe last week: "The War Conditions at Europe's Front."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Joseph silverman on "Egoism and Altruism." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d Street and Broadway. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Steinle. D. D. Anniversary services at 11 A. M. Sunday School Christmas service at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. Sunday School Christmas Service, 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

FORDHAM, Marion Av. and Fordham Road. Dr. ARTHUR TOMPSON, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Will preach at 11 A. M. Traditional Christmas Carols. 5-8 P. M. Yuletide Social Hour. Soldiers and Sailors specially invited.

Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av. Rev. F. W. Cheney, D. D. Minister. 11 A. M.—CHRISTMAS SERVICE. 7:45 P. M.—"God and Man in the Alps." Special Christmas music.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., Columbus Av. ALLAN MACROSSIE, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Christmas and the Soldier." 8 P. M.—"Christmas Eve in France."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. REV. CHESTER C. MARSHALL, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"God's Providence at Bethlehem." Pastor; Miss Fischer String Quartet; Miss Grace Needham, harpist; 8 vested choirs. 8 P. M.—Service of Antique Christmas Carols: Great Augmented Chorus Choir, Franz Kaltenborn String Quartet; Mrs. Annie Louise David, Premiere Harpist; Mr. J. Fletcher Shera, Director of Music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11—Christmas Sermon by the Pastor. 8—"The Christ That Is to Be." Christmas music at both services.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. CHRISTMAS SERVICES. Rev. FIELDS HERMANCE. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Sermon, "The Visit of the Wise Men." 8 P. M.—Sermon, "The Song of the Angels."

CHRISTMAS MUSIC. Soldiers and sailors are cordially invited.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E., 137 W. 4th. Rev. SHERIDAN BELL, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Shall Christ Stay in the World?" OPEN HOUSE from 3 to 7 P. M. Christmas Services by the Sunday-school at 8 P. M.

WOODYCREST, 166th St. & Woodycrest Av. Rev. WALTER S. MAGGS, Pastor. 11 & 8. Christmas services. Special music.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School, Christmas Service 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach, subject: "THE GREATEST LOVE OF ALL." Christmas Day. Special Service of Song and Praise, 11 A. M.

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE. God Bless You! Wishing You A Merry Christmas. Sunday Mornings at 11:15, with CHARLES CHARTERS Subject: "THE YULETIDE OF YOUR OPULENCE IS BETHLEHEM'S STAR." (Practical—Helpful—Productive) Soloist: WALDO E. CAPRON, tenor. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. You will be heartily welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15—Subject: "No Greater Gift. The Christmas Sacrament of Giving. The Value of Christmas in Offering a Symbol of Unselfishness." Music by Jacques H. Greenberg, Concertmaster and Soloist of Hanay Natzy's Biltmore Symphony Orchestra. Oscar John, Pianist. All are welcome.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 11 A. M.—Miss Mary Allen. Sunday, 4 P. M.—Mrs. C. C. Stolber. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Christmas Rally, Mary E. T. Chapin, James Porter Mills, and others. Good music. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen. Thursday, 3 P. M.—Healing Service, Miss Mary Allen. Friday, 8 P. M.—Class in Self Mastery, Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner.

MRS. ANNIE RIX MILLITZ, University of Christ, Los Angeles, Cal. Park Av. Hotel, six week, (extension.) Course beginning Jan. 7.—Normal Training for Teachers; also department for beginners. All welcome to apply, Secretary, Miss Florence Miriam Johnson, inclosing stamp for details.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West, 11:15—Subject, "What's the Use Going Without the Comforts of Life?"

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Classes in Metaphysical Healing and the Science of Being. Collection.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.

Mrs. Behrsnd will explain how she knows that "YOUR MIND IS THE SON OF GOD." Also, how to make this fact of being a fact of consciousness, whereby each mind may open at will the flood gates of Love, Power and Health.

Prayer Classes every morning at 11, beginning January 2d, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belmont, 36th St. and Broadway. Apartment 1110.

All Instruction by Mrs. Behrsnd.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject: "THE TRUE CHRIST CONSCIOUSNESS." 8—Miss Katharine Eggleston, Speaker. "YOUR HEART'S DESIRE."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. Special Christmas music, instrumental and choral, at both services. CHRISTMAS DAY at 11 o'clock, Carol Service, Dr. Merrill will preach. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Christmas) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister. Dr. Buchanan will preach a Christmas sermon at 11 A. M. and a Service of Christmas carols and sings at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaches 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D. Special Christmas Music and Christmas Sermon by the Pastor.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Christmas Day Services in the Church at 11 o'clock. Dr. Jowett will preach. Special Music. Christmas Offering for the Poor. The Mid-Week Service will be omitted.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D. 11 A. M.—Christmas Sermon and Carols. 8 P. M.—Oratorio, "THE MESSIAH."

Fort George Presbyterian Church, 564 West 185th St. Christmas Sermons and Music, 11 and 8. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC. 8 P. M.—"A Significant Victory—Jerusalem."—SERMON BY DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Christmas Sermons and Music at both Services 8 P. M., Choir and String Quartet.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTMAS SERVICE sung in ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, RUSSIAN, and HUNGARIAN will be held at the LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av., Sunday evening at 7:45.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. THOMAS F. CARTER. CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE AT 11 A. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Christmas music beginning 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—Violin, 'Cello, Harp, and Organ.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 325 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Special Service of Christmas Anthems and Carols.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Robert Watson, Minister, preaches, 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: { George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M.—Christmas Eve Service.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th.—Dr. Keigwin preaches. 11—Christmas Sermon. 3—Children's Tableau. 8—Handel's "Messiah;" large chorus.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Andrew J. Aftergood, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Professor Dickinson S. Miller. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. George William Douglas. Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M. Christmas Day—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (preacher, Bishop Greer,) 5 P. M. Soldiers and sailors especially invited to Cathedral services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector) 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) .. 4 P. M. CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES. Holy Communion & Sermon, (Rector) 11 A. M. Evening Prayer ..... 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—"The Soul's Peace," (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Oratorio, "Messiah," Handel. 8 P. M.—"Stay-at-Homes and the War." (Rector.) With "Sociable" at 9 P. M. Christmas Day Services at 9 and 11.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 251 W. 43d St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av. The Rev. Dr. STEEN at 11 A. M. SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM at 8. Bishop COURTNEY on the Halifax Disaster.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector.) 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. John Acworth.) POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including Harp Solo, "Reverie," by Thomas; "Priere," violin, 'cello and harp, by Colachiagio; "Blessed Is He That Cometh," by Gounod. HARP, 'CELLO, VIOLIN, ORGAN, 11 and 4.

CHRISTMAS EVE. MIDNIGHT COMMUNION SERVICE. "Pastoral Symphony," from the "Messiah," "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel; "Silent Night;" "Wonderful Night."

CHRISTMAS DAY, 7:30, 10, 11 (Rector.) Parker's Communion Service in E; Anthem, "Sing This Happy Morn," by Fletcher; "Festival March;" by Hassenstein. String Quartette with usual instruments at midnight and 11.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Sunday, 8, 10:15, and 11 (the Rector.) 8 P. M., Stereopticon Lecture.

Christmas Eve, 8:30, Carol Service. Christmas Day services, 6:30, 8, and 11.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Service & Sermon, (Rector) ..... 11 A. M. Later Evensong, (Rev. W. A. Smith) 8 P. M. Daily Services, 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon. Christmas Day, 8, 11 (The Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av., and 35th St. The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Acting Rector); 7:30 P. M., Advent Mission Service; Hymn singing and short address. CHRISTMAS EVE—7 P. M., Children's Festival; 9 P. M., Preparation for Holy Communion. CHRISTMAS DAY—6:30 A. M., Holy Communion, with carols; 8 A. M., Holy Communion, plain; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector, Chaplain 104th U. S. Field Artillery. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon; Preacher, Rev. GEORGE WM. DOUGLAS, D. D. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister. CHRISTMAS DAY: 7 and 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Sermon, Holy Communion; Preacher, The Right Rev. CHARLES S. BURCH, D.D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rector. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 2 P. M.—Children's Service. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHRISTMAS DAY. 7:30 A. M.—Christmas Matins. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Festival Service and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. Stuart Tyson, D. D. 4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. BRIDGES. SPECIAL MUSIC: VIOLIN, ORGAN, CHRISTMAS DAY. 8, 10, and 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. BRIDGES. CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 51st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Services: Sunday, 8, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M. Popular Vespers 4 P. M. Choral Evensong 8 P. M. Daily 7:30 and 10 A. M. Christmas Eve, 4 P. M.; Feast of Lights and procession to grave of Clement C. Moore and Alfred Tennyson Dickens. Christmas Day, 7 (full choir) and 8:45. Holy Communion; 10:30, Festival Service and Holy Communion.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 9:45 Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Christmas Day, Morning Prayer at 11 A. M.

ST. AGNES' CHAPEL, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., near Columbus Av. The Rev. W. W. BELLINGER, D. D., Vicar. Services at 7:30, 9, 10, 11, 2:45, 4, 8. CHRISTMAS DAY. 6:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:45 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon (the Vicar). 5:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

ST. ANN'S, ST. ANN'S AV. AND 140TH ST. REV. HAROLD G. WILLIS, Rector. Christmas Day, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S, Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem, FIFTH AVE. AND 127TH ST., Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. Sunday 5-11—DR. CARSTENSEN on "THE WRESTLERS." AT 4 P. M. 40 VOICES, MALE CHOIR SING ANCIENT AND MODERN CHRISTMAS CAROLS. CHRISTMAS DAY Services 8 and 11. Rector preaches.

ST. ANN'S-ON-THE-HEIGHTS, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. CHRISTMAS DAY Services at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Rev. Leighton Parks will preach. 2:45 P. M.—Children's Christmas Festival. 4:00 P. M.—Christmas Carol Service by the Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Intercession for Those at War Daily from 12 to 12:10.

SERVICES CHRISTMAS DAY. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est. 27th. Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. All Seats Free. KARL REILAND, Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES 8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8. CHRISTMAS DAY, 7 and 10:30 A. M., (Rector.)

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M. (Rector); 8 P. M. (Rev. J. M. Neiffert.) CHRISTMAS DAY: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion (Rector).

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Christmas Eve: Carol Service, 11 P. M.; Midnight Celebration of the Holy Communion at 11:30 P. M. Christmas Day: Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday School Entertainment in Parish Hall, Thursday, Dec. 27, 3 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11—Sermon by Rector, "How God Begets Himself."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.), 4. CHRISTMAS DAY.—First Solemn Vespers, (Dec. 24,) 5 P. M. Low Masses, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Second Solemn Vespers, 5.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Cantata, Handel's "Messiah." 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. CHRISTMAS DAY. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion with Choir. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON, (RECTOR.) Stainer's Mass. 4:00—PROCESSION, CHORAL EVENSONG. 8 P. M.—SERMON and LITANY. Christmas Day—MIDNIGHT and 7, 8, 9, 11, 5.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Av. and 122d St. H. E. NICHOLS, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Mr. King.)

CHRISTMAS DAY. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Festival Morning Prayer, Holy Communion.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession. Christmas Day Services: 7 A. M., Holy Communion; 8 A. M., Holy Communion, (Choral;) 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

TRINITY C